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38.

1087



ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
BRITISH HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND MANNERS,
IN THE REIGNS OF
HENRY VIII, EDWARD VI, MARY, ELIZABETH, & JAMES I.

**B. BENSLEY, PRINTER,
PHIPPS-BRIDGE, MITCHAM.**

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
BRITISH HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND MANNERS,
IN THE REIGNS OF
HENRY VIII, EDWARD VI, MARY, ELIZABETH, & JAMES I,
EXHIBITED IN A SERIES OF
ORIGINAL PAPERS,
SELECTED FROM THE MSS.
OF THE NOBLE FAMILIES OF HOWARD, TALBOT, AND CECIL,

CONTAINING,
AMONG A VARIETY OF INTERESTING PIECES,
A GREAT PART OF THE
CORRESPONDENCE OF ELIZABETH AND HER MINISTERS
WITH GEORGE, SIXTH EARL OF SHREWSBURY,
DURING THE FIFTEEN YEARS IN WHICH
Mary, Queen of Scots,
REMAINED IN HIS CUSTODY.

WITH NUMEROUS
NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS
BY EDMUND LODGE, ESQ.,
K.H., NORROY KING OF ARMS, & F.S.A.

SECOND ÉDITION,
WITH ADDITIONS, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

IN THREE VOLUMES.
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1087.

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ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
BRITISH HISTORY, &c.
IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I

No. I.
(Cecil Papers.)

To the KING's most Royal Majesty, the humble Petition of
JOHN FERROUR, your Majesty's most loyal and obedient
servant. 1603.

Most gracious Sovereign,
My long conceived hope of your Majesty's favour
towards me, ever since God made me a prime
messenger of glad tidings to your Majesty about
the decease of Queen Elizabeth,* doth embolden
me to commit my suit to paper, which awful and
reverent duty dares not deliver by a trembling
tongue. Your Majesty hath been pleased to num-

* Sir Robert Carey, say most historians, upon the authority
of Welden and Osborn, conveyed the first intelligence of the
Queen's death to James, being let out of the Court for that
purpose, contrary to Order, by the favour of his father, the
Lord Chamberlain; but it appears by this paper that Sir Robert
(whose father, the Old Chamberlain Hunsdon, by the way, died
seven years before Elizabeth) was not the *prime* messenger.

ber me amongst your servants of less rank, but, being extraordinary, no fee belongeth to my place of attendance, neither have I ever received any reward from your Majesty but only the countenance of my place of service, which my weak fortunes are not able to support; in regard whereof (my profession, by being utter-barrister, tying me to the practice of the laws of this realm, and, finding a respectful countenance from the Judges as advantageous for my preferment as sufficiency of knowledge) my humble suit is that your Majesty would be pleased to write your letters of grace on my behalf to the Lord Chancellor and Judges, that they may hear and respect me as a regarded servant to your Majesty (for legal places of employment under your Highness I dare not sue for, till full trial of my sufficiency may warrant my adventure in that kind); and I shall never cease to beseech the King of kings to pour all his temporal and eternal blessings upon your Highness' self, your gracious Queen, and royal progeny; and bless me with occasions of performing many faithful and well deserving services to your Majesty.

No. II.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 184.)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN BYRON.*

Sir John Byron,

I HAVE received your letter by this bearer, and how grievous the loss of so virtuous, kind, and

* He was made a Knight of the Bath at the ensuing coro-

dear a friend as your father was unto us here, as God best knoweth, so did our tears, which we could not forbear at the first reading of your letters, witness ; but as he truly honoured and feared God during all his life, so are we to give him praise and thanks for his great good blessing extended to him during the time of his visitation, and until his end ; and to beseech his divine Majesty that we may so follow the steps of his virtuous life, as we may joyfully hope to imitate his end when God shall be pleased that we pay our like tribute to nature that he hath done.

The offer of yourself to succeed that good father of your's in his dear and good affection to me I take most thankfully, and will requite it with assurance of the like good affection to you and your's that I bare to him, making no doubt but that as God hath left you to succeed him in his estate and possessions, so you will never fail to imitate him in all the good, honest, and virtuous ways of his life. You saw the great reputation and love of all honest men that he got by his settled and steady course, as well within his house as without ; abhorring all vice, and loving virtue ; being always constant to his friends, and of a most temperate diet, peaceable and quiet disposition ; and, because you intreat me to be unto you as a father, and do promise to be to me as a son, I will confidently and

nation and married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, by whom he had eleven sons, the eldest of whom, John, was created Lord Byron by Charles the First, for his unshaken fidelity and bravery in that unfortunate Monarch's service, during the grand rebellion.

freely yet further be bold to advise you, I protest even as though I had that natural interest in you indeed. I know the estate of that which is left you is good and great, but, withal, I take it you are in great debts, and have many children to provide for; so as unless you take some present and speedy course to free yourself of debts which will eat into your state like a moth in your garment, (and until then shall live warely and not to begin with that state of houskeeping and countenance where your father left you) you will be further plunged within a short time, I fear me, than ever you will, perhaps, be able to recover. I do therefore advise you, that so soon as you have in such sort as shall be fit finished your father's funerals, to dispose and disperse that great household, reducing them to the number of forty or fifty, at the most, of all sorts; and, in my opinion, it will be far better for you to live for a time in Lancashire,* rather than in Nottinghamshire, for many good reasons that I can tell you when we meet, fitter for words than writing.

And, because it behoveth you to take some present order in disposing and settling of your estate, which if it be delayed, and not done speedily, will greatly prejudice you and your's,

* At Clayton, the ancient seat of the family, near Rochdale, from which latter the Lords Byron take their title. The house in Nottinghamshire, which the Earl dissuades him from inhabiting, was Newstead Abbey, a noble old mansion, which, till lately, remained so perfect, that the cisterns, and several other conveniences, which belonged to its pious owners before the Reformation, continued in their original situations, and were yet in use.

more than perhaps you can hereafter remedy, I would not wish you to rely upon the advice of any one or more of those which served your father or yourself, how just or honest soever you may conceive them to be; but to intreat some one gentleman and friend of your's to be acquainted with your whole estate, as well with your revenues as all annuities and portions out of your lands, with your debts also, who, being made privy to all those things, may freely let you understand his advice and opinion what course will be best and fittest for you to take in all respects; and above all men living in those parts, if I were in your case, I protest I would intreat Sir John Harper in this behalf, who, for the great love and affection that on my own knowledge he bare to your father that is gone, and to you and your house, I hope will not refuse, upon your intreaty, to enter into that business with you; who for his wisdom, experience, and discretion, is able to give you sound and good counsel, which may be a good help to the wisest that liveth. His pains need to be no more, after his being made perfectly acquainted with your estate, than to deliver you his advice what course will be best for you take in all things, especially now at the first, that you may the better put the same in present execution. And hereof if you like, I, upon notice from you, will write unto him to intreat him to repair unto you before his coming up to the Parliament, to afford you the same counsel that he would give his own son in the like case.

Thus you see the liberty I take of your offer, who, as God knoweth, have no peace of thought, or end therein, than the good and prosperity of you and your's; and though I have written herein plainly what I wish, yet if you and I were together but one half hour I could shew you further reasons to move you to hold this course than is fit to be committed to paper. And thus, with the remembrance of my wife's most hearty commendations, and the like from myself, who pray God to put into your heart to perform that which may lean to your own most credit, and the happy continuance of all your's in all prosperity, I will take my leave, and commit you to the Lord Almighty.

At Broad-street, May 1st., 1603.

No. III.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 79.)

Indorsed by the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, " May 25th, 1603 ;

A note of Monopolies.

MONOPOLIES.

33° Eliz. A GRANT to Reynold Hexton only, and no other, to make flasks, touch boxes,* powder boxes, and bullet boxes, for 15 years.

34° Eliz. A grant to Symon Farmer and John Crafford only, and no other, to transport list and shreds of woollen cloth, and all manner of horns, for 21 years.

* Cartouch Boxes.

- 35° Eliz. A grant to Bryan Amersley, solely, and no other, to buy and provide steel beyond sea, and sell the same within this realm, for 21 years.
- 36° Eliz. A grant to Robert Alexander only, and no other, to buy and bring in anneseeds, sumach, &c., for 21 years.
- 39° Eliz. A grant to John Spilman only, and no other, to buy linen rags, and to make paper.
- 40° Eliz. A grant to Ede Schets, and his assignees only, and no other, to buy and transport ashes and old shoes, for seven years.
- 36° Eliz. A grant to _____ only, and no other, to provide and bring in all Spanish wools for making of felt hats, for 20 years.
- 34° Eliz. A grant that Sir Jerome Bowes, and no other, shall make glasses for 22 years.
- 42° Eliz. A grant made to Harding and others only, concerning saltpetre
- 41° Eliz. A grant that Brigham and Wimmes shall only have the pre-emption of tin.

**OTHER MONOPOLIES FOR ONE MAN ONLY,
AND NO OTHER.**

To register all writings and assurances between merchants, called policies.

To make spangles, &c.

To print the Psalms of David.

To print Cornelius Tacitus.

To sow woad in certain numbers of shires.

To print grammars, primers, and other school books.

To print the law.

To print all manner of songs in parts.

To make mathematical instruments.

To plainish and hollow silver vessels.

THAT ONE MAN ONLY, AND NO OTHER,

Shall make writs of supcena in the Chancery.
Sir Thomas Gorge.

To write all writs of supplicavit, and supersedeas for the peace and good behaviour, and all pardons of outlawry. George Carew.

To draw leases in possession made by the King.
Sir Edward Stafford.

To engross all leases by the great seal.

LICENSES AND DISPENSATIONS

To one man only of the whole penalty of Penal Laws, and power given to license others.

8° Eliz. A licence to Sir Edward Dyer, to pardon and dispense with tanning of leather, contrary to the statute of 5° Eliz., and to license any man to be a tanner.

30° Eliz. A patent to Sir Walter Raleigh, to make licences for keeping of taverns, and retailing of wines throughout all England.

31° Eliz. To grant to John Ashley, and Thomas Windebank, to have all forfeitures and penalties for burning of timber trees to make iron, contrary to the Statute of 1° Eliz.

36° Eliz. A licence to Roger Bineon, and others, to take the whole forfeiture of the Statute

of 5th and 6th of Edw. VI. for the pulling down of gig mills.*

- 37° Eliz. A licence to William Smith only, and no other, to take the benefit of the Statute of 5° Eliz., for gashing of hides, and barking of trees.
- 38° Eliz. A licence to Thomas Cornewallis only, and no other, to make grants and licences for keeping of gaming houses, and using of unlawful games, contrary to the Statute of 33° H. 8.
- 39° Eliz. A licence to William Carr, for nine years, to authorize and license any person to brew beer to be transported beyond sea.
- 40° Eliz. A licence to Richard Conisby, to give license for the buying of tin throughout England.
- 41° Eliz. A licence to Richard Carnithen only, to bring in Irish yarn for seven years.

IMPOSITIONS.

- 41° Eliz. A grant to Bevis Bulmer, to have an imposition of sea cole, paying £6200 rent for 21 years.
- 36° Eliz. A grant made to John Parker, Esq., to have twelve-pence for filing of every bill in Chancery; in respect whereof the subject is to be discharged of payment of any thing for search.
- 41° Eliz. A licence to trade the Levant seas with currants only, paying £4000 per annum.

* Mills, so called, for the fulling of woollen cloths.

Particular LICENSES to transport certain numbers of
 Pelts of sheep skins and lamb skins.
 Certain numbers of woollen cloths.
 Certain numbers of diokers of calve skins.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Only and no other, so as they were never used in England before.

To inn and drain grounds.
 To take water fowl,
 To make devises for safe keeping of corn.
 To make a device for soldiers to carry necessary
 provisions.

No. IV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. f. 83.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
 TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your good Lordship,
 THERE hath fallen out little matter since your
 Lordship's departure worthy your Lordship's know-
 ledge. On Whit-sunday, the King gave audience
 to Monsieur de Rhosny,* who came accompanied

* Maximilian de Bethune, Marquis de Rosny, afterwards Duke of Sully, and prime minister of France. A very full and remarkable account of his embassy, and of the various intrigues and factions of the English Court at that time, may be found in this great man's memoirs. The "Count of Arremberg" mentioned here, was John de Ligne Barbançon, and Count of Aremberg, Ambassador from the Archduke. The most unfavourable opinions were formed of this nobleman's abilities upon his first appearance here. He was very gouty, and a bad speaker. "The Archduke," said James to Rosny, "hath sent me an Ambassador who can neither walk nor talk. He hath demanded an audience of me in a garden, because he cannot come up stairs into a room." His audience having been deferred from time to time at his own request, he at last desired that the

with a very great train of gentlemen of very good sort, and himself very richly furnished with jewels. The Count of Aremberg was appointed to have had his audience the next day; but he desired to have the same deferred for a few days, by reason of his indisposition, as he pretended; but it is conceived rather to be to delay the time, either to attend the coming of the Spanish Ambassador, or, at the least, to hear from him from Brussels.

I understand that the King is very ill satisfied with the Duke of Lenox* for not having more effectually employed himself to dissuade the Queen from some courses which she hath taken which do very much discontent the King; namely, for conferring the place of her Chamberlain (to the which Sir George Carew was recommended) on one Mr. Kennedy, a Scottish gentleman, of whom the King hath very ill conceit, and, as it is said, used these words against him; that if he should find that she do bring him hither to attend her in that place, that he would break the staff of his Chamberlainship on his head, and so dismiss him; but we understand that, upon a commandment since sent unto him for

King would send one of his Counsellors to confer with him, and Cecil who waited on him for that purpose, after having received his compliment on the King's accession, endeavoured to bring him to some discourse on matters of state; but he answered that he was a soldier, and had no skill in negotiation; that he came only to hear what the King of England had to say to him, and that after him his master would send a man of business. This whimsical personage became afterwards the principal manager of the Spanish concerns in England.

* Lodowick Stuart, second Duke of Lennox; nearly related to the King.

his return, he is gone back into Scotland. It is said that the King taketh the like offence at the coming of divers others that be in her company ; and, therefore, the Duke of Lenox was yesternight sent back in post unto her concerning all those particulars. It is said that she hath hitherto refused to admit my Lady of Kildare, and the Lady Walsingham, to be of her privy chamber, and hath only as yet sworn my Lady of Bedford to that place. The King resolved to remove hence on Monday next to Windsor, by reason that the Queen doth so much hasten her journey, and because my Lord of Rutland is to be dispatched presently into Denmark to be the King's deputy at the christening of a daughter of the said King's. The King did therefore yesterday cause a chapter to be held of the Order of the Garter for the choosing of that King, and our young Prince, to be of the order, whereby my Lord of Rutland's journey* shall also serve that turn to carry the Garter to that King. Sir Anthony Standen† is sent with letters from the King to the State of Venice, and the Duke of Florence, to compliment with them

* He went from London the 21st of this month.

† A person of strange character, who had formerly been employed by Sir Francis Walsingham as a spy, and afterwards attached himself to the Earl of Essex. He had travelled into all parts of Europe in the former capacity, for which he was thoroughly qualified, being of a quick and lively apprehension, and insinuating address ; master of all languages ; and entirely devoid of principle. He lived, however, in intimacy with all the eminent men of his time, and in confidence with many, and was known to Elizabeth herself, who bestowed the honour of knighthood on him, but seems to have left him unprovided for. He was now first dignified with the character of an

for the King's coming to the Crown, and there is a purpose to dispatch Stephen le Sieur for the like cause into Germany. There hath been no resolution as yet taken in the matter of the low countries. The principal business which hath been handled since your Lordship's departure hath been the abolishing of the grant for the pre-emption of tin;* to the debating whereof the King did himself assist and in the arguments which he did use against the said grant he did infinitely satisfy the world. Since there hath been some conference about the settling of the coin of Ireland, which is likely to be now reduced to nine-pence of fine silver, and three-pence of allay in the shilling.

This is all that for the present I can write unto your Lordship. I have received from Mr. Heresay the box which your Lordship sent me, for which I humbly thank your Lordship. And so, with the remembrance of my most humble and bounden duty to your Lordship, and my most honourable good Lady, and Sir Charles Cavendish and his Lady, I most humbly take my leave.

From the Court at Greenwich, June 15th, 1603.

Your Lordship's most bounden,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the King's Ma-
jesty's most honourable Privy Counsel.*

ambassador; but in his way through France, having gained admittance to Henry IV., with whom he had no business, he propagated such unaccountable falsehoods, and so directly counteracted James's views at that Court, that he was thrown into the Tower at his return, and remained a prisoner for several months. What became of him after his release is not known.

* See the foregoing paper.

No. V.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 88.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.

Noble Lord,

My Lord Cecil acquainted me with the postscript of your letter, whereby you would be satisfied what numbers of men the King would expect at the feast of St. George to attend on the noblemen, knights of the Order ; or whether, in regard the Coronation being so near, and the infection increasing,* as it is like, we should make any shew at all. As much as I know I will let you understand, that is the King, being moved in that point, utterly misliketh of multitudes, and by his will would have none at all ; but my Lord Admiral thinketh 40 or 50 to be a sufficient proportion, and saith he will not exceed that number ; so we have all concluded ; how it will be performed I cannot assure, but, for my own part, I will not have so many, and I think the most part of us so resolved. I am right sorry that my employment hath been such as I could not be with you, neither at the King's coming nor the Queen's, being a thing I so much desired ; but I must be contented to want my desires in more than that, and in lieu thereof supply my absence with all good wishes to your troublesome and costly entertainments.

Little matter we have here since your departure worthy advertisement. This day Monsieur

* 30,578 persons died in London of the plague this year. ..

Rosny dined with the King in State,* and the French Ambassador Leger, and meaneth very shortly to take his leave. He would fain have concluded a firm amity with our master, but playeth the fencer, and will make no proposition at all ; we, on the other side, very willing to embrace friendship, and hold correspondence with his master, but keep close within bounds until we discover their ends ; what the conclusion will be the end must discover. The Count Aremberg hath been, and is, sick of the gout, and hath had no audience as yet. He sent a plausible message to the King by my Lord Cecil, and Kinloss,† who were sent by the King to him. This day Don John de Taxis‡ is arrived from the King of Spain on this shore, and shortly we expect at London : he cometh very gallantly, with 200 in his train ; all this retinue double furnished in riding garments of cloth, and other suits of velvet. The King's Majesty is determined to set forward upon Thursday or Friday next to meet the Queen, and then I hope we shall

* Sully speaks of this dinner in his Memoirs. It was given at Greenwich ; only himself and the Count de Beaumont, the French Ambassador Leger, sat with the King. He observes, with surprise, that James was served on the knee, and mentions that a *surtout*, in form of a pyramid, containing the most costly vessels, and even enriched with diamonds, was placed in the middle of the table.

† Edward Bruce, Laird of Kinloss, afterwards created Baron of Kinloss, and Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, in Scotland ; one of the gentlemen who attended James from his own country, and was afterwards much trusted in Scottish affairs.

‡ John de Taxis, Count of Villa Mediana. Opposite to this line, the Earl of Shrewsbury hath written in the margin, " this is not true, but a false report." Taxis arrived, as we shall see presently, a few weeks after this date.

meet again. In the meantime I desire to recommend my service to my honourable Lady, and my ancient love to yourself, and so end, with my paper, your Lordship's most affectionate friend,

June 19th.

E. WORCESTER.*

*To the right honourable and his assured good
Lord the Earl of Shrewsbury, give these.*

No. VI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 121.

WILLIAM FOWLER

TO THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

MAY it please your Honours to pardon the delay I have used in deferring to answer your Lordship's most courteous letters ; which growing from no other occasion but from great desire to give your Honour complete contentment and satisfaction, I trust that both your Honours will afford to me a gracious and courteous remission. True it is that I did, with all respect, present your Honour's humble duties, accompanied with your fervent prayers for and to her Majesty, who not only lovingly accepted of them, but did demand me if I had not letters from your Honour, which being excused by

* Edward Somerset, fourth Earl of Worcester of his family, and Knight of the Garter ; Master of the Horse in this and the late reign, and ancestor to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. He was one of the most complete gentlemen of his time, and excelled in those manly exercises a proficiency in which then constituted so material a part of the character of an accomplished courtier, particularly tilting and horsemanship. With this light turn, however, he possessed abilities which qualified him for the most important public services, but wisely preferred the friendship of the Court, and the solid comforts of a great patrimony, to the envied toils of a statesman's life. He died March 3rd, 1627, in his 84th year.

me, through your reverent regard towards her, avoiding always presumption and importunity, answered, that in case your Honour had written unto her, she should have returned you answer in the same manner ; and with these I had commission to assure both your Honours of her constant affections towards you, both now in absence as also in time coming, so that your Lordship shall do well to continue her purchased affection by such officious insinuations, which will be thankfully embraced ; to which if I may give or bring any increase, I shall think me happy in such occasions or occurrences to serve and honour you.

But I fear I am too saucy, and overbold to trouble your Honours ; yet I can not forbear from giving you advertisement of my great and good fortune in obtaining the acquaintance of my Lady Arabella, who may be, to the first seven, justly the eighth wonder of the world. If I durst I would write more plainly my opinion of things that fall out here among us, but I dare not without your Lordship's warrant deal so. I sent two sonnets unto my most virtuous and honourable Lady, the expressers of my humour, and the honour of her whose sufficiency and perfections merit more regard than this ingrateful and depressing age will afford or suffer. The one is a conceit of mine drawn from an horologe ; the other is of that worthy and most virtuous Lady your niece. I trust they shall find favour in your sight ; and, in this hope, humbly taking my leave of both your Honours, I commit your Lordship

to the protection of God. From Woodstock, the
11th of September, 1603.

Your Honour's most willing to do your service,
FOWLER.*

*Upon a Horologe of the Clock, at SIR GEORGE MOORE'S,
at his place of LOSLEY,† 1603.*

Court hath me now transform'd into a clock,
And in my brains her restless wheels doth place,
Which makes my thoughts the tack there to knock,
And by a turning courses them to chase;
Yea, in the circuit of that restless space,
Time takes the stage to see them turn always,
Whilst careless fates doth just desires de grace,
And brings me shades of night for shines of days.
My heart her bell, on which disdain assays
Ingratefully to hammer on the same,
And, beating on the edge of truth, bewrays
Distempered hap to her proper name.
But here I stay; I fear supernal powers,
Unpoised hammers strike untimely hours.

*To the most virtuous and truly honourable lady, LADY ARABELLA
STEWART.*

Whilst organs of vain sense transport the mind,
Embracing objects both of sight and ear,
Touch, smell, and taste, to which frail flesh inclin'd,
Prefers such trash to things which are more dear,

* The only information I can obtain of this ridiculous person is that he was Secretary and Master of the Requests to Anne of Denmark. We shall find him so styled in a list of that Lady's household which will appear in a subsequent paper. His verses, wretched as they are, perhaps deserve a place here as specimens of the court poetry of that time.

† Near Guildford in Surrey, lately the seat of Thomas More Molineux, Esq., heir to the family of More, and since of his sisters and co-heirs.

Thou goodly nymph, possess with heavenly fear,
 Divine in soul, devout in life, and grave,
 Rapt from thy sense and sex, thy spirits doth steer
 Toys to avoid which reason doth bereave.
 O graces rare ! which time from shame shall save,
 Wherin thou breathest (as in the seas doth fish,
 In salt not saltish) exempt from the grave
 Of sad remorse, the lot of worldling's wish.
 O ornament both of thyself and sex !
 And mirror bright, where virtues doth reflex.
In salo sine sale.

 No. VII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 147.)

 SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
 TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your good Lordship,
 I suppose your Lordship is no less entertained with
 the pleasure of your hunting there than we are
 here ; so as you do not care, nor expect, to hear
 any novelties from us during this time. Since the
 time that your Lordship left us we have wholly
 spent our time in that exercise ; but the Queen re-
 mained at Basing* till the King's coming hither,
 and she hath as well entertained herself with good
 dancing, which hath brought forth the effects of
 a marriage between my Lord Admiral and the
 Lady Margaret Stewart.† His Lordship in his

* Basing House, in Hampshire ; a noble mansion, built by
 the old Marquis of Winchester, which was destroyed during
 the grand rebellion. It gave the title of Baron to the extinct
 Dukes of Bolton.

† The Admiral married her in his 68th year, and had two
 sons by her, the younger of whom, Charles, succeeded his half-
 brother in the Earldom of Nottingham many years after. See
 more of this remarkable wedding in following papers.

passage hither by the way of Newbury, hath recovered the possession of Donnington Castle from the Lady Russell,* she being absent in Wales, with her daughter the Lady Herbert.

The Judges have of late met at Maidenhead, to consider of the crimes of the prisoners ; and, as I understand, they make no question of finding them all culpable, save only Sir Walter Raleigh, against whom it is said that the proofs are not so pregnant. Serjeant Harris hath been this day called before the Lords about this business, but I do not yet see any likelihood that he will prove much faulty. It hath been this day resolved to put off the term till within a few days of Allhollantide, in respect of the violent continuing of the sickness ; and then either to defer it longer, as there shall be further necessity, or to keep it at such place as shall be free from the infection. St. Albans, Hertford, Northampton, Coventry, and divers other places, have been earnest suitors for the drawing of the term unto them, but the promise thereof is respited till hereafter. The Court hath been so continually haunted with the sickness, by reason of the disorderly company that do follow us, as we are forced to remove from place to place, and do infect all places where we come. We are

* Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Anthony Cook, and widow of John Lord Russel, second son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford. Anne, her only child, had been lately married to Henry Lord Herbert, son and heir of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester. Of the dispute concerning Donnington Castle (said to have been the seat of Chaucer, and of late years possessed by the old Berkshire family of Packer, the heiress of which was mother to Winchcombe Henry Hartley, Esquire, the late possessor) we are not likely to gain further information than this letter gives us.

now going within a few days hence to Winchester, to seek a purer air there ; and, by reason that the Spanish Ambassador hath had one of his company lately dead of the plague at Oxford, his audience, which was appointed to have been given him here, is deferred till the King's coming to Winchester, which doth nothing please his greatness. We have here also Monsieur de Vitry,* that is sent by the French king to congratulate for the King's Majesty's happy escape from the late conspiracies ; and others are also come from the Dukes of Florence and Guise. We are presently in hand to renew the orders and proclamations for the banishing of suitors from the Court, and to restrain the access of any others hither than only of ordinary attendants.

Things do here proceed in the same course and train as your Lordship left them, and so are like to continue. My Lord Treasurer is much disquieted how to find money to supply the King's necessities, and protested to some of us poor men that were suitors to him for relief, that he knoweth not how to procure money to pay for the King's diet. We do here all apprehend that the penury will more and more increase, and all means shut up for yielding any relief.† My Lord Chief Justice, and the King's Counsel, are appointed to be here to-morrow to confer with the Lords about the fur-

* Louis de l'Hopital, Marquis de Vitry ; one of the old Catholics of the League, but now firmly attached to Henry IV.

† James had been taught to consider the treasure left by Elizabeth, and the further resources of the kingdom, as an inexhaustible mine. Lately arrived from a country where the use of money was hardly known, he was really ignorant of its value,

ther proceedings against the prisoners, which we conceive will not be long deferred. The Lord Hunsdon is lately dead; and we conceive that the Lord Wotton* is married to Mrs. Wharton. This is all that for the present I can write to your Lordship, and so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty to my honourable good Lady, and Sir Charles Cavendish and his Lady, I most humbly take my leave. From the Court at Woodstock, in haste, the 11th of September, 1603.

Your Lordship's most humbly bounden,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord the
Earl of Shrewsbury, of his Majesty's most
honourable Privy Council.*

and became immeasurably profuse. Osborn, in his Traditional Memoirs of this reign, illustrates this part of the Monarch's character by the following ridiculous story. Carr, afterwards Earl of Somerset, his first favourite in England, having obtained from him a peremptory warrant to the Treasurer for twenty thousand pounds, that minister, foreseeing the future inability of the Exchequer to answer demands so enormous (and, according to the words of my author, "apprehending that the King was as ignorant of the worth of what was demanded, as of the desert of the person who had begged it; and knowing that a pound, upon the Scottish accompt, would not pay for the shoeing of a horse, by which his master might be farther led out of the way of thrift than in his nature he was willing to go.") contrived to place the sum ordered on the floor of an apartment through which he knew the King would pass. James, surprised at the sight of such a quantity of gold, inquired of the Treasurer whose money it was. Cecil answered, "your Majesty's, before you gave it away." Whereupon the King fell into violent passion, complaining bitterly that he had been abused, and, throwing himself on the heap, hastily snatched up two or three hundred pounds, and swore that Somerset should have no more. The Treasurer, however, prudently judging it necessary for him to steer an even course between the King and the favourite, now began to intercede in favour of the latter; and, with some difficulty obtained for him half the original sum.

* See papers of July, 1609, for some account of him and his family.

No. VIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 110.)

JOHN HERCY TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

ON the 11th of this month I received your Lordship's letters of the 6th of the same, at my Lady Arabella's chamber. Mr. Thomas Fanshaw* is either in Essex or Hertfordshire, so at this time I cannot return your Lordship his answer to your letters. I have spent almost all the time ever since I wrote to your Lordship from Basing in riding into Essex, Suffolk, and other places, seeking my Lord of Devonshire, his officers which deal in the passage of his books; and, having found them, I could receive no direct answer of them concerning the manor of Clipston,† and Clipston Pescod parks; but for the Duchy lands they were willing to proceed, so that security might be given for the money. This day I received my answer, delivered me by Mr. Dodd; that my Lord of Devonshire hath appointed them to pass the said manor and parks for your Lordship, if they may be obtained.

* Thomas Fanshaw, an Auditor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster; afterwards knighted, and appointed Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and Surveyor General of the Crown Lands. He lived at Jenkins, near Barking in Essex; and dying at his chambers in the Inner Temple, Dec. 17, 1631, was buried at Barking.

† Or King's Clipston, a little N. E. of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire. It was granted about this time to the Earl of Shrewsbury, through the superior interest of the Earl of Devon, who, as it appears by other papers, expected a handsome douceur for his assistance. The place, which was probably once a royal residence, still exhibits a ruin called the King's House.

The Spanish and French Ambassadors have had as yet no audience, but continue both at Oxford; it is thought they shall not be heard before the King's being at Winchester, if then. I heard that the King gave to Monsieur de Vitry, the French Ambassador, since his coming into England, a house, which afterwards the Ambassador disliked; saying that he had given the King, when he was poor King of Scotland, £20 better than that was, with other speeches of discontentment, all which came to the King's ear. I also hear that since the Ambassador Monsieur Caron's returning* into France, there hath been some great discontentments between him and other noblemen of France. On Saturday last, here at the Court, there was a falling out between Sir Francis Vere and a Captain whose name I cannot learn; his quarrel was suspected to be in the behalf of the Earl of Northumberland. The King had knowledge of this, and was displeased therewith. My old Lord Chamberlain† died this last week. Other news I have none, and so I humbly rest, beseeching your Lordship to pardon my boldness.

Your Lordship's servant,

JOHN HERCY.

Woodstock, Sept. 13th, 1603.

There died, as report goeth, of the sickness in and about the suburbs of London, above 3000 this

* Noel Caron, the Dutch minister in England. He was afterwards knighted.

† George Carey, second Lord Hunsdon, who died four days before the date of this letter.

last week ; and in the other week before, 3385. I beseech your Lordship to be pleased to direct your letters according to your last, for I cannot get any lodging, otherwise than in inns, within ten miles of London. In Inns at Highgate, and other places within four or five miles of London, I may have choice of lodgings, but they are so dangerous, by reason of the general infection, that I dare not to adventure in any of them.

To the right honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the King's Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsell, these.

No. IX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 124.)

THE LADY ARABELLA STUART

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.

At my return from Oxford, where I have spent this day, whilst my Lord Cecil amongst many more weighty affairs was dispatching some of mine, I found my cousin Lacy had disburdened himself at my chamber of the charge he had from you, and straight fell to prepare his fraught back, for hindering his back return to-morrow morning, as he intendeth.

I wrote to you of the reason of the delay of Taxis' audience ; it remaineth to tell how jovially he behaveth himself in the interim. He hath brought great store of Spanish gloves, hawk's hoods, leather for jerkins, and, moreover, a perfumer ; these delicacies he bestoweth amongst our Lords and Ladies, I will not say with a hope to effeminate the one sex, but certainly with a hope to

grow gracious with the other, as he already is. The curiosity of our sex drew many Ladies and gentlewomen to gaze at him betwixt his landing place and Oxford, his abiding place; which he, desirous to satisfy (I will not say nourish that vice) made his coach stay, and took occasion with petty gifts and courtesies to win soon won affections; who comparing his manner with Monsieur de Rosy's hold him their far welcomer guest. At Oxford he took some distaste about his lodging, and would needs lodge at an Inn, because he had not all Christ's College to himself, and was not received into the town by the Vice-chancellor *in pontificalibus*, which they never use to do but to the King, or Queen, or Chancellor of the University, as they say; but those scruples were soon digested, and he vouchsafeth to lodge in a piece of the college till his repair to the King at Winchester.

Count Aremberg was here within these few days, and presented to the Queen the Archduke and the Infanta's pictures, most excellently drawn. Yesterday the King and Queen dined at a lodge of Sir Henry Lee's, three miles hence,* and were accompanied by the French Ambassador, and a Dutch Duke. I will not say we were merry at the Dutchkin, lest you complain of me for telling tales out of the Queen's coach; but I could find in my heart to write unto you some of our yesterday's adventures, but that it groweth late, and by the

* Ditchley, where the first Earl of Litchfield of the family of Lee afterwards built a magnificent house.

shortness of your letter I conjecture you would not have this honest gentleman overladen with such superfluous relations. My Lord Admiral is returned from the Prince and Princess, and either is or will be my cousin before incredulous you will believe such incongruities in a Counsellor, as love maketh no miracles in his subjects, of what degree or age whatsoever. His daughter of Kildare* is discharged of her office, and as near a free woman as may be, and have a bad husband. The Dutch Lady my Lord Wotton spoke of at Basing, proved a Lady sent by the Duchess of Holstein, to learn the English fashions. She lodged at Oxford, and hath been here twice, and thinketh every day long till she be at home, so well she liketh her entertainment, or loveth her own country; in truth she is civil, and therefore cannot but look for the like which she brings out of a ruder country. But if ever there were such a virtue as courtesy at the Court, I marvel what is become of it, for I protest I see little or none of it but in the Queen, who ever since her coming to Newbury hath spoken to the people as she passeth, and receiveth their prayers with thanks and thankful countenance, barefaced, to the great contentment of native and foreign people; for I would not have you think the French Ambassador would leave that attractive virtue of our late Queen Elizabeth unremembered or uncommended, when he saw it imitated by our most gra-

* Frances Howard, second daughter to the Lord Admiral; widow of Henry Fitzgerald, twelfth Earl of Kildare; and lately married to the wretched Henry Brook, Lord Cobham.

cious Queen, least you should think we infect even our neighbours with incivility. But what a theme have rude I gotten unawares. It is your own virtue I commend, by the folly of the contrary vice ; and so, thinking on you, my pen accused myself before I was aware. Therefore I will put it to silence for this time, only adding a short but most hearty prayer for your prosperity in all kinds, and so humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's niece,

ARABELLA STUART.*

From Woodstock, Sept. 16th.

* The Lady Arabella Stuart, a very accomplished person, whose name is scarcely mentioned in history, except with regard to Raleigh's ridiculous conspiracy, by which she was to have been placed on a throne to which she had neither inclination nor pretensions, and by means unknown to herself. She was the only child of Charles Stuart, fifth Earl of Lenox, (uncle to James I. and great-grandson to Henry VII.) by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Hardwick ; was born about the year 1578 ; and brought up in privacy under the care of her grandmother, the old Countess of Lenox, who had for many years resided in England. Her double relation to royalty was equally obnoxious to the jealousy of Elizabeth and the timidity of James, and they secretly dreaded the supposed danger of her leaving a legitimate offspring. The former, therefore, prevented her from marrying Esme Stuart, her kinsman, and heir to the titles and estates of her family, and considered till James had a child, as heir to the Crown of Scotland, and afterwards imprisoned her for listening to some overtures from the son of the Earl of Northumberland ; the latter, by obliging her to reject many splendid offers of marriage, unwarily encouraged the hopes of inferior pretenders, among whom, as we may fairly infer from some passages in his letters in this collection, was the fantastical William Fowler, Secretary to Anne of Denmark. Thus circumscribed, she renewed a childish connection with William Seymour, grandson to the Earl of Hertford, which was discovered in 1609, when both parties were summoned to appear before the Privy Council, and received a severe reprimand. This mode of proceeding produced the very

No. X.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 112.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your good Lordship,
SINCE the writing of my last letters to your Lordship, there hath been order taken to proceed to the indictment of the prisoners in the Tower, which is appointed to be done at Staines, the 21st of this month, and it is intended that their arraignment shall follow shortly after. There is order given that in the mean time they shall be kept close prisoners.

consequence which James meant to avoid; for the Lady, sensible that her reputation had been wounded by this inquiry, was in a manner forced into a marriage, which becoming publicly known in the course of the next spring, she was committed to close custody in the house of Sir Thomas Parry, at Lambeth, and Mr. Seymour to the Tower. In the state of separation, however, they concerted means for an escape, which both effected on the same day, June 3, 1611, and Mr. Seymour got safely to Flanders; but the poor Lady was retaken in Calais Road, and imprisoned in the Tower; where the sense of these undeserved oppressions operating too severely on her high spirit, she became a lunatic, and languished in that wretched state, augmented by the horrors of a prison, till her death on the 27th of September, 1615.

The authors of the *Biographia Britannica* inform us that the Lady Arabella was "far from being beautiful in her person." As it may be presumed that these gentlemen were not very ambitious of being esteemed first-rate judges of personal beauty, I hope they will not be much displeased at the evidence which the engraving prefixed to the third volume of the first edition of this work affords against their observation. But then they tell us likewise, that she was "far from being distinguished by any extraordinary qualities of mind;" and quote Winwood's Memorials, vol. ii. 281, in support of that assertion. Now it is singularly unfortunate for them that the information imparted by the passage cited from Winwood directly invalidates the latter remark. It is in a letter from a Mr. John More to that minister, dated June 18, 1611. "On Saturday last," says Mr. More, "the

I do not understand that any of them have confessed more of the scope of the main practices than was discovered before your Lordship's departure hence, but some particular persons accused, whereof the most have been upon examination cleared and discharged. I learn that as yet there is a strong purpose to proceed severely in the matter against the principal persons ; but, in the end, it is thought that the Lord Grey* will most move compassion.

The inconveniences that have grown by the late profuse gifts hath caused a restraint to be made of passing any new grants till there be a consideration how to settle things in some better state, and to improve some means for the raising of money for supplying of the King's necessities, about which consultation some of the Lords that are selected

Countess of Shrewsbury was lodged in the Tower, where she is like long to rest, as well as the Lady Arabella. The last named Lady answered the Lords, at her examination, with good judgment and discretion ; but the other is said to be utterly without reason, crying out that all is but tricks and gigs, &c. To prevent a misconception of this fair Lady's character, which the accidental transposition of persons in a book of reputation might lead to, is my only reason for noticing the mistake. Were it likely that this collection should merit an equal share of attention with that great work, the correction would be needless, for the letter before us bears a sufficient testimony of the good sense, refined education, elegance of manners, and lively disposition, of the writer. Had the life of Arabella Stuart been marked by the same criminal extravagances, as well as distinguished by similar misfortunes and persecutions, her character would have stood at least as forward on the page of history as that of her royal aunt, Mary of Scotland.

* Thomas, last Lord Grey of Wilton, a man of abilities, and one of the heads of the Puritan party. He was reprieved on the scaffold, but remained a prisoner in the Tower till his death, in 1614.

Commissioners for that purpose have been all this week much busied, and all inventions strained to the uttermost for the serving of that turn ; but, notwithstanding the restraint for giving, there is order for the passing of a book of £200 lands to Sir George Hume ; and, as I understand, there are other books granted to Sir Thomas Erskine, and Sir Roger Aston,* but not to the like value. The Queen's jointure is now also passing, which, as I understand, amounteth in land to the value of £5000 yearly ; which is said to be as much, or

* Sir George Hume, Treasurer of Scotland, afterwards Earl of Dunbar, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. This gentleman, who was a person of great prudence, and highly trusted by James at his accession, is said to have made a private agreement with Cecil for the division of the King's favour, relinquishing to that minister all concern in those high matters which suited his busy and ambitious turn, and reserving to himself the right of holding any courtly employments, or pecuniary advantages, which his master might think fit to bestow on him. Sir Thomas Erskine was a principal man in the party which rescued the King from the Earl of Gowry and his brothers ; and became afterwards Earl of Kelly, Knight of the Garter, and Groom of the Stole. Sir Roger Aston, a Cheshire gentleman, was a menial servant to James, and probably because an Englishman, had frequently been sent hither on business to the late Queen. He was dispatched to London after her death to concert measures with the Council for the reception of her successor, and (says a pamphlet of that time) being asked by the Lords how he did, replied, with a simplicity which was natural to him, " Even my Lords, like a poor man who, having wandered above forty years in a wilderness and barren soil, is now arrived at the land of promise." He was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and Master of the Wardrobe, and died very wealthy in 1612.

Abundance of these grants, or books, as they were then called, were passed in the beginning of this reign to the Scots who came in with the King, for which it was surmised that Cecil, soon after Treasurer, was largely paid, and secretly amassed great sums, while the poor grantees, whose names ap-

rather more, than hath been granted to any former King's wife, and yet it is meant to enlarge the same by some pensions, and other commendams.

We are now removing shortly to Winchester, where we shall stay till we have also infected that place, as we have done all others where we have come. It is intended to give audience there to the Spanish Ambassador, who is gone before, with other Ambassadors, to lodge at Southampton. The matter of the peace will certainly take place, for the King is passionately affected thereunto, and

peared on the books, incurred all the envy. This charge is probably ill-founded; for, however the King's utter inattention to business might have inclined the Treasurer to accept of a bribe, it is pretty certain that his honesty was in no danger of such temptations from the new comers. It should seem that the lands then in possession of the Crown were insufficient to supply James's profusion in this sort: and, that, having ransacked the smaller tenants of their leases, in order to bestow their estates on his favorites, he was obliged to have recourse to the dangerous expedient of resuming and granting away those which were held by the nobility. Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, in a letter to Lord Cecil (*Talbot Papers*, vol. K. fol. 169.) remonstrates with great warmth on an attack of this kind made on himself, in favour of this very Sir George Hume. "I leave to your judgment," says the Earl, "what discredit it will be to me, besides encouragement to some of my adversaries, to hold the like course against me in other things, if this be not helped, but I must think my destiny extremely hard, when almost every man's hand is filled with the plenty of his Majesty's bounty in this kind, and only I left to have every thing taken or ready to be taken, over my head. He is a very mean, or a very unfortunate man, or both, who cannot find that favour at this day (as the world now goeth with suitors) to continue the King's tenant still of those things that he hath in lease, as is now in this case, &c." The Earl alludes here to the estate of Hartington, which, as it afterwards appears, he was obliged to purchase of Sir George Hume for £12,000, though it was valued in the grant to the latter at only £100 per annum, including a park at Higham Ferrers, which the latter had previously sold to Sir John Stanhope.

hath already very far engaged himself therein. The King of Spain and the Archduke do shortly intend to send hither men of affairs to be employed in the treaty. It is conceived that the Spanish Ambassador will stay to be used as a Commissioner, but that the Count of Aremberg shall be revoked. The Lady of Kildare is removed from about the person of the Princess, for that her spirits have been of late much troubled with her husband's disaster. Your Lordship may see how the world abroad is edified of us here, by the copy of this enclosed advertisement, which is worthy your Lordship's reading at your leisure. I could advertise your Lordship of divers passages of this place, if I were with your Lordship, which would not make you to affect much this place, but I dare not commit them to paper. And so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship and my good Lady, and Sir Charles Cavendish and his Lady, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humbly bounden,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

From the Court at Woodstock, Sept. 17, 1603.

No. XI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 120.)

LORD CECIL* TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

I ASSURE you our *camp volant*, which every week dislodgeth, makes me often neglect writing, other-

* Sir Robert Cecil obtained that title May 13th preceding this date; was created Viscount Cranburn on the 20th of August following; and Earl of Salisbury, May 4, 1605.

wise my mind wisheth the body with you once a week for an hour. How my Lady Arabella is now satisfied I know not, but the King hath granted £800 yearly for her maintenance, and of it £200 before hand; she shall also have dishes of meat for her people; more tables will not be allowed, and that you will think, when you shall hear that our Sovereign spends £100,000 yearly in his house, which was wont to be but £50,000. Now think what the country feels, and so much for that. Now, my Lord, for the feodarship, I had bestowed it upon Charles Bussy his brother before you wrote, upon my salvation; who if he had begged it of me for money your friend should have had it, but being for his own brother to exercise, I could not retract it. Our news are these; that the Spanish Ambassador hath the plague in his lodging, and so no audience yet, till we come to Winchester, whither the Queen removes to-morrow, and we on Tuesday. Of peace nor war we yet say nothing; but I thank God the King, our Master, and all his, are well, and so I end.

Your Lordship's at command,

ROBERT CECIL.

At 12 o'clock at night, Sept. 17th, 1603.

No. XII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 126.)

THOMAS CREW TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY,*

Good Madam,

I WAS drawn to the Court at Woodstock to open a title of right to a barony discontinued, the consider-

* Indorsed, Sept. 17, 1603.

ation whereof being referred by the King to my Lord Duke's Grace, my Lord Admiral, and my Lord Henry Howard,* they met in the council chamber this present Saturday in the morning, being the 17th of September, where I attended them. After I had acquitted myself of this business, I there met with Sir Thomas Edmonds ; and of him enquiring when your honours would be at Court, and when he heard of your honourable healths, after some ordinary discourse, he asked me whether I had been acquainted with a motion of a match between my Lord Pembroke and my Lady Mary ; and then he made known to me that even very lately that matter had been renewed by some followers of the Earl with whom he had speech ; and told me that he did blame them for sticking at value of land in such a capitulation ; and asked me whether I had occasion to wait on your honours, and I told him no. I thought it my part to acquaint your honours what he had discovered unto me, proceeding to revive from one Sandford, a dealer for the Earl ; and, for my own part, I wish and pray that a matter of that weight and importance may be entertained with all effectual success.

The term is to be adjourned till March, and it is conceived it will be then further adjourned, and little or no sitting term, but only for matters of

* Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Lennox — Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham.—Henry Howard, afterwards Earl of Northampton, second son of Henry Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded by Henry VIII.

course ; and the King's receipt to be at Richmond, whither I told Hersey, whom I here met, to have an eye for payment of rents at the day, of Kingston, and others. The voice of the Court is that there will be peace with Spain ; no speech of parliament. The Queen removes hence to-day, the King upon Tuesday, towards Winchester, where will be a standing Court, unless the sickness drive them thence, which hitherto hath followed them, and two here have died of the plague in the tents hard by the Court gate. There is a jointure now agreed upon here for the Queen, ready for the seal, of £5000 land by year, of old rented Crown land, chosen by her Auditor and officers in advantageable land for her, with little exception ; and a provision in the book enabling her to make leases for 21 years : and this jointure to be confirmed at the next Parliament. The Lord Admiral marrieth the Earl Murray's sister. Mr. Hilcham, of Gray's Inn, my Puisne, is made the Queen's Attorney, and hath her hand and signet to practice within the bar, and to take place next to the King's Counsel. Mr. Lowther is her Solicitor, Mr. Fleetwood is the Prince's Solicitor, and hath £80 fee by year.

Good Madam, forget not Doctor Babington, for his money : a Lordship adjoining to me, is upon sale by the Lady Derby and the Lord Chandos ; I have a purpose to deal for some small part that confines upon my land. If it may stand with the conveniency of your occasions, I would be glad to receive, ere it be long, the £100 upon the

annuity due in May last. Thus, fearing I have wearied your honour with my worthless relation, I leave you to the Lord, conceding my humble duty to both your honours, my young ladies, and Sir Charles, and you all, to the providence and protection of him that is Almighty; and ever rest to your honours in all service most devoted.

THOMAS CREW.*

No. XIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 247.)

LORD CECIL TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

RATHER to keep open a current than for any matter of weight I write now, for our matters of state keep yet the wonted terms. Our treaty is not begun,

* Thomas Crew, second son of John Crew, of Wich Malbanc in Cheshire (a descendant of one of the most ancient families in that county), by Alicia, daughter of Humphrey Manwaring, of Nantwich. This gentleman, who was bred to the profession of the law, was knighted at Whitehall, Nov. 17, 1623, and advanced to the degree of King's Serjeant, Feb. 21, 1624-5, about the same time that his brother, Sir Randolph, became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in the last Parliament of this reign; filled the same office with great credit in the first called by Charles I., and died Feb. 1, 1633-4, aged 68. He married Temperance, daughter and heir of Reginald Bray, of Stene in Northamptonshire, who brought him four sons; John, Thomas, Nathaniel, and Salathiel (the three latter of whom were living in 1682); and five daughters; Anne; Patience; Temperance, wife of John Brown; Silence; and Prudence. John, the eldest son, was created Baron Crew of Stene soon after the Restoration, and, dying in December 1680, was succeeded by Thomas, his son and heir, from whom the inheritance devolved on his next surviving brother, Nathaniel, Bishop of Durham, at whose death, in 1721, the title became extinct, and the estate of Stene by entail to Henry Grey, Duke of Kent, who had espoused the eldest heiress of the family.

for the Spanish Ambassador hath yet not had his audience by reason that the plague fell in his house. On Sunday he comes to receive it at Winchester, where the King means to lie as long as the plague can escape us, which drives us up and down so round as I think we shall come to York; God bless the King, for once a week one or other dies in our tents.*

This place† is unwholesome, all the house standing upon springs; it is unsavoury, for there is no savour but of cows and pigs. It is uneasyful, for only the King and Queen, with the privy chamber ladies, and some three or four of the Scottish Counsel, are lodged in the house, and neither Chamberlain, nor one English Counsellor have a room, which will be a sour sauce to some of your old friends that have been merry with you in a winter's night, from whence they have not removed to their bed in a snowy storm. All the conspirators are this last Wednesday indicted, and shall be arraigned where the Term is kept, of which we know not yet any certain place.

* Of the great numbers that attended the Court in these removes, many of the inferior sort were usually lodged in tents near the palace gate, particularly those of the kitchen and stables, who were appointed to receive provisions of the country people. Randal Holme, in his remarkable collection entitled the Academy of Armory and Blazon, gives us a list of the officers belonging to the tents, or *povillions*, with their salaries, amounting to about £90 per annum. They consisted of two masters, a comptroller, a clerk, the keeper of the tents, four yeomen, and a groom.

† The ancient palace of Woodstock, which had not been used for many years, except as a prison for Elizabeth, who was confined there for a short time before her predecessor's death. James had probably now fitted it up for a hunting seat.

And now, Sir, with your great matter, which I have hitherto forgotten, thus I conclude. The Earl of Nottingham hath begun the union, for he hath married the Lady Margaret Stewart, and came up the morning after to tell the King that he had drawn blood of his cousin. All is well liked, and the King pleased; and so I end, with my service to my Lady, and with a release now to you for a field hawk, if you can help me to a river hawk that will fly in a high place. Stick not to give gold so she fly high, but not else.

Your's to command,
ROBERT CECIL.

From Court, this Sept. 1603.

No. XIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 145)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.

My very good Lord,

WITHIN less than ten hours I received from you two letters; the one containing in one part a wrongful charge which by your second was retracted; a second point, to know how I do; that I must answer briefly, with all gratitude, very well, and on foot again. The last, to let me understand of the messenger that was to return; for which I yield your Lordship many thanks, for I assure you I determined, upon our arrival at Winchester, to have entreated my Lady Arabella to have conveyed my letter.

This day the Spanish Ambassador hath been received by the King and Queen very graciously,

but what he said, for my part, I will not relate. He delivered his message in Spanish, and, that ended, he caused one that he brought with him to deliver it in Italian to the King. The King delivered his pleasure to Sir Lewkner,* Master of the Ceremonies, in English; who delivered it to the Ambassador in Spanish. All this was private, so as none of us could hear what was said. I laboured to have spoke with Sir Lewkner after, but by no means could obtain it, for he departed presently with the Ambassador to Southampton, where he lieth. My Lord of Pembroke was sent to Southampton to fetch him; my Lord Admiral met him at the gate, and conducted him to the King; after a little compliments with the King he presented himself to the Queen, with the other gentlemen that came with him, and then took his leave; and this is all for this time you are like to receive from me for that matter.

And now, my good Lord, you shall not think but we have gallants of 70 years, that in one night could dance himself into a fair lady's favour; for my Lord Admiral is married, and greatly boasteth of his acts the first night; but the next day he was sick of the ague; but now holds out very well, saving that my Lady singeth the greatest part of the night, whether to bring him asleep or to keep him awake I leave to your Lordship's judgment, that are more cunning than I in those matters. Now, where your Lordship thinketh that stag and

* Sir Lewis Lewkenor, the first person appointed to the office of Master of the Ceremonies in England.

buck hunting being out we shall ply matters of state, know, my good Lord, that we are, and like to be, more violent for the hare than ever we were for the buck or stag; and we will chase royally, if all go not as we could wish. And now I hold it high time to end, saving I must not forget my wife most kindly to yourself and my Lady, with my service to her likewise, and so, wishing to both as to myself, I end,

Your Lordship's most affectionate and assured
friend,

Winchester, Sept. 24th.

E. WORCESTER.

If I had spare paper, I would have written of my Lord Admiral's taking possession of Dunnington upon my Lady Russell, and keepeth the castle and her Lady out of doors; who complained to the King, but found little redress, and so is turned to the law.

*To the right honourable and his very good Lord,
the Earl of Shrewsbury, give these.*

No. XV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 133.)

LORD CECIL TO SIR JOHN SAVILLE, AND OTHERS.

AFTER my very hearty commendations, his Majesty having had great trial of all his subject's love and royalty in his happy and peaceable establishment in this Crown, and being very desirous not only to reform all unjust burdens, crept in by abuse or negligence upon the generality of his people, but, further, to gratify and comfort those of the better sort by any convenient means, it hath pleased him

to command all his principal officers and servants to inform him particularly of his estate ; whereby he might discern in what degree to afford his well-deserving subjects some extraordinary favour at this time, without prejudice to his just and princely prerogative, or too much decay of his revenues, wherein he hath cause to use providence as well for the support of his Majesty's royal issue hereafter (in which Almighty God hath blessed this Kingdom with so great hope of a lasting succession) as for the supply of all such charges as will be found from time to time necessarily incident to the honour and dignity of his Crown. Notwithstanding all which considerations, his Majesty observing, among other things, what power he hath by the ancient laws of the realm to dispose of the marriages of all such subjects as hold their lands of him by tenures in capite, or knight's service, and shall be under ages at the time of their ancestor's death from whom their estates are derived ; and, conceiving well in his own great judgment what a comfort it would be to give them assurance that those might now be compounded for in the life of such ancestors, upon reasonable conditions I thought it my duty, being privy to his Majesty's gracious purpose of affording his subjects at this time some such condition of favour, to consider of, and propound some convenient courses to his Majesty, with the approbation of some of my Lords of his Privy Counsel, by which this favourable intention of his might be so justly and orderly put in execution, as neither the general grace intended might find inter-

ruption for any private respects, nor that composition which is to be yielded for it might be otherwise directed than to his Majesty's coffers. For these, and other considerations, therefore, his Majesty hath resolved that all subjects holding their lands of him by the tenures aforesaid, shall be suffered to compound with his Majesty, now in their life time, for the wardship of the bodies and marriages of any such issue or issues of their body, now living, as shall happen to be their heir, and within age at the time of their decease; or of any other known heir apparant to any such tenant who shall happen to be within the case aforesaid; by which grant although his Majesty well foreseeeth how much it will decay for diverse years his annual profit growing by his compositions for wards and marriages to pass any such extraordinary grant beforehand, yet hath his Majesty resolved, for the time, rather to dispense with that diminution in future than to omit this present opportunity to bind and comfort the hearts of those that have so cheerfully received, and dutifully obeyed, in the time of greatest trial.

For which purpose, considering how inconvenient it were to draw up so many persons hither from all parts of the kingdom in time of infection as shall be willing to offer composition; and considering, also, that such as are inhabiting within that county, with assistance of his Majesty's officers who have particular notice of all tenures within their survey, shall be fittest to make a beginning in this cause (being surely persuaded that no gentle-

man of quality or understanding will refuse to bestow his endeavour in advancement of such a work as this, wherein nothing is intended but grace and favour, nor no man need to proceed if he desire it not for his own particular comfort), I have thought good to require and authorize you, Sir John Saville, Sir Robert Swift, and Sir Henry Slingsby, with the Escheator and Feodary of that part of the country, or any three or four of you, whereof the Escheator or Feodary to be one, to advise of some speedy course whereby the particular contents of this letter, wherein his Majesty's gracious purpose is clearly expressed, may be so made known as those who have desire to proceed in this matter may see the orderly ways and means for them to obtain their desires : which course when they shall take, either by repairing or sending to some place where you shall agree to assemble, I do hereby desire you (after you shall have used your best endeavours to draw them to reasonable offers) to make up a perfect book, containing a true certificate of their names, the age of them and their heirs, and their offers, and to send it me, sealed and subscribed by the number aforesaid, together with your opinion of the same ; to the intent that I and others of his Majesty's Counsel of the Court of Wards, may better discern who they are that do proceed with equal respect, and who are only partial to their own desires ; by which rule their offers shall be received or refused by us, upon whose conclusion (by virtue of his Majesty's commission in that behalf) they shall receive their full assurance under his Majesty's letters patent.

And now, because I do consider further how subject all men's actions are to calumny (although, I thank God, I have always had the testimony of an upright conscience whensoever I have run the hazard of the world's censure, which no man can avoid that dealeth in Princes' causes) to the intent that you, for your authority to mediate, and we, for ours to conclude, may be free from misconstruction in any degree, I do also require you to make it known particularly to all persons that shall seek composition, that they shall not receive their assurance from his Majesty without taking their corporal oath in open court that they have neither promised nor paid, directly nor indirectly, any money, or other benefit, for obtaining the same, other than the sums agreed upon to his Majesty's use, and the ordinary fees of the clerks and officers.

Thus have you now a perfect understanding of his Majesty's royal intention, proceeding wholly from his own grace and favour to pleasure his subjects at this time ; and have also perceived the care I take to preserve your reputation as much as my own, though that is more in danger to be touched, because the envious minds of men, who judge others commonly by their own affections, will be apt to conceive that I, who am his Majesty's principal officer in the Court of Wards, would not endeavour to further this his Majesty's good intention with so great care and such contentment, except some way were open for me by this course to derive to myself some private gain, to counter-

vail the diminution of that power and authority which by this means is taken from me to bind or pleasure any man by virtue of this office during my time. And thus, having now remembered as much as I think fit, and reposing much in your sincerity and good discretion, I will only add thus much ; that you let them know that whosoever shall not make this offer to you in such convenient time as he may be concluded with here by us before the 10th of December next, he must conclude his hope and expectation also, to find this course any longer open ;* and so I commit you to God's protection.

Your very loving friend,

ROBERT CECIL.

From the Court, Oct. 3rd, 1603.

To my very loving friends Sir John Saville, Knight, Sir Robert Swift, Knight, and Sir Henry Slingsby, Knight,† and to the Escheator and Feodary of the West Riding of the County of York, or to any of them.

* This mode of raising money is not mentioned in the list of expedients with which James's historians have furnished us, and the project probably fell to the ground for want of the expected encouragement. In the course of the next year the Commons proposed to compound for the Crown wardships by a permanent revenue ; but, disagreeing upon particulars, it was laid aside for that time.

† Sir John Saville, of Methley, a Baron of the Exchequer ; Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, whose son and heir, Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart. an eminent loyalist, was beheaded by the rebels in 1658 : Sir Robert Swift, of Tristrop and Rotherham.

No. XVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 136.)

WILLIAM FOWLER
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.*

Right Honourable,

ALBEIT my pen cannot express those condign thanks which are due unto your Honours, and pertinent for me to perform, yet shall I not cease in discovering their insufficiency to draw myself with them to your Honour's pardon and best construction, which I doubt not but your Honour will kindly afford, whilst I prease in soundness and sincerity to demerit such courteous favour at both your hands ; to whom, as unto one soul joined with inseparable affection in two bodies, I write these few lines, but in such haste, that were not your gracious and most virtuous niece, Lady Arabella, did advertise me of her dispatch, I should have committed an error in omission. I must be short therefore, and therewith, desire your Honours to adventure to write unto her Majesty ; for I assure your Honour her Majesty will take such offices very kindly, and you shall do well to renew, by such respects, your memories and worthiness with her, and oftener at such occasions ; to which correspondence, after my small power, I shall in every occurrence set myself forward to give your Honour satisfaction most truly and most willingly, as

* Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "Mr. Fowler, the Queen's Secretary and his advertisements of Ambassador, &c. October 5th, 1603."

knows God, to whose protection I commit your Honour, and shall assuredly rest,

Your Honour's most humble to be commanded,

FOWLER.

The Lord Spencer,* accompanied with the Garter, and having for interpreter one Mr. Ferrar, did take shipping at Harwich to go to Wirtenberg, with the order to be given to the Duke, which should have been done in the late Queen's time. The Ambassador of Spain, Don Juan de Tassis, had presence but once, as yet, of both their Majesties, and behaved himself passing well. This day he dined with the French Ambassador, not far from this place. This day, being Tuesday, the 4th of October, the Count of Aremberg had presence solely with the Queen, and at his next coming to Court he will take his leave of both their Majesties and return to Flanders, and then come hither with a final resolution. Upon Sunday last the Ambassador of the Duke and Duchess of Cleaves had presence. The week before, the Venetian and the Florentine, one Count di Montecuculi, his Lieutenant of men of arms; a brave man, and he brought with him a brave company. The King of Pole has another on the way. It is reported that the French Ambassador doth help this agreement very earnestly.†

* Sir Robert Spencer, created Lord Spencer of Wormleighton at the King's accession. The Duke of Marlborough is lineally descended from him.

† Meaning the peace with Spain, to prevent which was almost the sole motive for Rosny's present visit to the Court of London. So little did the courtiers themselves know of the politics of those days.

Our Court is to go and Wilton, and then again to Basing. I would speak some of this Court, but I am not much acquainted with the state. Our Queen hath her jointure settled, and at the next commodity your Honour shall be advertised more largely of the particulars.

To the right honourable my very good Lord the Earl of Shrewsbury.

No. XVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 137.)

Indorsed by the EARL OF SHREWSBURY. "*Occurrences Oct. 5th, 1603.*"

SINCE our answer to the Count of Aremberg's proposition, whereunto your Lordship hath been privy, there hath little passed to the purpose, because there is not yet come any reply to the same, but all things were left till the coming of the Spanish Ambassador, without whose advice it seemeth the Archduke cannot proceed further. In the meantime the Count hath much laboured with his Majesty here to have had a stay made of the new levy in Scotland, which the Lord of Buccleugh undertakes for the States; but he hath laboured in vain, and must be contented with this answer—that the Lord of Buccleugh doth it not by any commission at all from his Majesty, but merely at the States' cost and hazard; with whom the King being in confederacy, he could not deny them so small a courtesy, no more than he hath done heretofore without breach of the Archduke's friendship; and would likewise permit the same

liberty to them, if the Archduke will make trial to take up some men there for their service.

The Spanish Ambassador being arrived, was first brought to Oxford; where one of his people dying, not without suspicion of the plague, he was sent to Southampton, there to attend his Majesty's coming to Winchester. He hath now received two sundry audiences; the first, in public, only consisting in compliments and congratulations, as is usual at Ambassadors' first accesses. In his second audience, which was private before his Majesty and some of his Counsel only, many speeches passed by way of discourse, only to intimate the King of Spain's sincerity in embracing his Majesty's friendship, wherein the Ambassador seemed so confident, as he stood not to assure himself of the like good correspondency at our King's hands, and to have his assistance to reduce his master's rebels in the Low Countries. He likewise insisted very much, as Count Aremberg had done before, to divert his Majesty from suffering the levy in Scotland to go forward; but his Majesty (having very princely answered him that, for the point of friendship, he would not omit to do any thing that might be justly expected at his hands) alleged many reasons very considerable betwixt him and the Low Countries. That he found them in a strict league and confederacy with his realm of England; that there were great interests of debts, and other respects betwixt them, which in honour and profit he could not abandon; that he would endeavour to persuade them, upon assurance of good and rea-

sonable conditions, to acknowledge their obedience to the Archdukes ; but if they refused to condescend to his persuasions upon diffidence of safety, it was not for him to urge them any further, but to leave them to their own ways ; besides, that neither the condition of his own estate, neither the inclination of his mind, did permit him that for the friendship of one he would enter into war with another, but that always he was resolved to carry an even hand betwixt them both. The Count of Aremberg, finding no want of commission in the Spanish Ambassador to treat with his Majesty, hath demanded leave to depart for a time to his Princes, to inform them of all circumstances, and to bring with them not only full power, but some Commissioners also for the treaty ; which his Majesty hath granted him, and will give him shipping for his better transportation. Whether he will go or no I am not sure, so variable are they ; but, if he go, it is out of this ground—that the King will fall into no particulars until Commissioners come, for which they have both sent, and attend them.

The siege of Bolduc* doth yet continue ; and the States seem resolved to *opiniatre* the same, as the Archduke doth before Ostend. They have built already many houses and stables, for lodging, and without doubt mean to abide out all winter. The Archduke's forces lay on the other side of the town, and himself is now come hither to try

* Boisleduc, a city of Brabant, fifty miles south of Amsterdam. It did not fall into the hands of the Dutch till 1629.

whether he be able to persuade the townsmen to receive a garrison.

No. XVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 141.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your Lordship,
THIS time of our peregrination affordeth so little matter of novelty, and of business, as maketh me to trouble your Lordship the more seldom with my letters. The business that doth most entertain us is to give audience to Ambassadors that come to perform the ceremony of congratulation. The King gave audience to the Spanish Ambassador immediately after his coming hither; and within two days after he desired to speak privately with the King; and since certain of the Lords have been appointed to go and confer with him at Southampton upon his propositions, which, as I understand, contained these three heads; First, an intimation of his master's affection to the King, and of his offer and desire to contract straightest amity with him; the second, an expostulation, or complaint for licensing the Lord of Buccleugh to transport troops out of Scotland to the service of the States; and the third, a request for the future abandoning of the said States. I understand it was answered him that the said troops passed without the license of the King, and that howsoever he might have knowledge thereof, yet that he could not deny them the benefit of that favour (living, as he doth,

in neutrality with all states), as the Archduke himself should also be permitted to make any the like levies here for his service, if he would use the like means to entertain volunteers; and that the King remaineth as yet engaged by so important interests with the States as doth behove him not to deal unkindly with them. And, thereupon, the said Ambassador was demanded whether he were furnished with any commission from his master for the compounding and ordering of matters between him and the State; whereunto he answered no, but that he doth look he will shortly send commission for that purpose, and till he receive signification of his master's pleasure in that behalf he resolveth to stay here.

The Count of Aremberg had taken his leave of the King, to the end to have made a journey into the Low Countries in attending the coming of the rest of the Commissioners which are to be employed in the treaty, and with them to return back hither; but he is so taken with the gout as he cannot yet depart. There are other Ambassadors at this time here from the Dukes of Florence and Cleves; and two other Ambassadors will be also within few days here from Venice, whereof one is to remain here. My Lord Chancellor hath not been yet here since the King's coming, and my Lord Treasurer only arrived yesterday, whereby your Lordship may perceive that there hath been little matter of business.

We understand out of Scotland that the great Lords that returned lately hence do profess to

be discontented for that there was no better respect shewed unto them at their being here, and, specially, for that they were not admitted, as well as others, to be of the Counsel; of which their discontentment there is no good liking conceived, and therefore, as it is said, there is some working to sever the Earl of Huntley from their party. All the prisoners in the Tower that have been examined by your Lordship, and one Mr. Brookesby and Parham, a knight,* with others, to the number of eleven, have been indicted, according as by my last I certified your Lordship, and it is meant that the further proceeding against them shall be in the Term time. It is now half resolved (there wanting only the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, that is absent at this present) that the Term shall be kept at Reading, in respect of the conveniency of that place for the resort of the Lords out of these parts; because the King intendeth to remove shortly from hence to Wilton, and there to remain so long time as the convenience of the weather will give him leave, and afterwards to return to Basing. I understand that the Duke of Lennox is a very importunate suitor at this time to the King for the place of the Lord Steward, and doth set up his uttermost credit for the carrying of it. Of other places I hear no speech; the state and disposition of our Court is such as your Lordship left us, and

* Bartholomew Brookesby, gent. Sir Edward Parham, knight: persons of inferior note who were engaged with Raleigh and the rest. The former was found guilty, but afterwards pardoned. Parham only, of all the conspirators, was acquitted.

so like to continue. We have lost within these few days a worthy gentleman, Sir Edward Norris, whom all those that knew his noble disposition have cause greatly to lament. The discontent between him and his wife overthrew his mind, and consequently his health.*

I have so newly received your Lordship's last letter,† having been these two days absent from the Court, as I cannot as yet fully satisfy the objection which your Lordship maketh therein, but I will not fail to take the first opportunity entirely to sound the principal party's mind; and I assure your Lordship that I was so far from renewing the motion unto them, that, as the saying is, I suffered myself to be long drawn by the ear by the person that spake unto me, before I would make shew to understand him, and the matter prosecuted to me with most vehement and affectionate professions, which, if they be as sincerely meant, as I make no doubt they are, I do with all my heart wish that they may be accordingly respected by your Lordship and my Lady, since it is apparent that, for all considerations, it is the best election your Lordship can make. They do most importunately insist upon the value which your Lordship knoweth, alleging that otherwise they shall be forced to do

* He was the third son of Henry, first Lord Norreys of Rycote, and his wife the daughter and heir of John Newris of Berkshire. She took for her second husband Sir Thomas Erskine, afterwards Viscount Fenton, and Earl of Kelly in Scotland

† What follows relates to the Earl of Pembroke's proposal of marriage to the Lady Mary Talbot, which will frequently be mentioned in succeeding papers.

divers things to their present great prejudice ; and namely, to depart with sundry rich jewels to an under value, which they rather desire to reserve for the occasion which is now spoken of. And, therefore, seeing that which is required therein is of such necessity for the accommodating of their private state, and not so much prejudicial to your Lordship, because it is only futurely to proceed from you, they hope it will not deserve to receive denial ; and I must confess, also, that I do infinitely desire that it may not stick upon so small a matter, seeing it is for the settling of the state and fortune of that person that hath most right to challenge chiefest interest in your favours. I humbly beseech your Lordship to pardon my presumption herein, which proceedeth only from the passion of my affection to do you all humble service ; and so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship, and my honourable good Lady, I most humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humbly to command,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

From Winchester, Oct. 9th, 1603.

No. XIX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 143.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your Lordship,
I THOUGHT good to let your Lordship know that it was yesterday resolved at the meeting of my Lords in Council, upon the arrival of my Lord Chancellor,

that the Term shall be now kept here in this town, because it doth appear, since the writing of my last letters to your Lordship, that the town of Reading, where it was formerly assigned, is much infected with the sickness ; but, for the danger of the contagion, the Term is not to begin till *crastino martini*, which is the twelfth of the next month, and so to last but fourteen days, only for the return of process ; and on the 15th, 17th, and 22nd days, during the said term, it is appointed to proceed, also in this place, to the arraignment of the prisoners in the Tower ; for which order is already given, and amongst others of the Lords that are to be used in that service, your Lordship will find yourself also specially remembered.

We are now removing of purpose hence to Wilton, to make room in this place for the expediting of this business. The Count of Aremberg is newly deputed hence, and promiseth to return with the Commissioners that are appointed to come to treat of the matter of peace. We understand that the Constable of Castile,* one of the chief grandees of Spain, is one of the persons that is assigned to come hither for that negotiation, and bringeth with him a very magnificent train. My Lord Admiral hath made very good use of his marriage ; having bemoaned himself that he is so much prejudiced by the ceasing of his accustomed profits of the Admiralty, as he hath not the means

* John Ferdinand de Velasco, Duke of Frias, and Constable of Castile ; the Ambassador promised by D'Arenberg. See *former papers*.

to defray the ordinary charges of his diet ; in which consideration it is thought fit to bestow a pension of £600 a year on him for his diets, and £200 land, for his further maintenance. There be other gifts of that nature to pass to Sir John Ramsey and others. The Queen did the Prince the kindness at his coming hither to entertain him with a gallant mask. I will forbear to speak of other particularities till your Lordship's coming ; and so with the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship and my honourable good Lady, I most humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humble,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

From Winchester, Oct. 17th, 1603.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord the
Earl of Shrewsbury, one of his Majesty's
most honourable Privy Council.*

No. XX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. C. fol. 149.)

SIR THOMAS CHALONER

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.

Right honourable my very good Lord,
AFTER I had made the Prince acquainted with your Lordship's letters, whereby he perceived your singular affection towards him, and your Lady's sorrow for his fall from his horse, his Highness required me in his name to assure you both that this regard of him was accepted very gratefully on his part ; and, as concerning the fall, albeit it was his hap to slip out of the saddle without hurt, yet it

contenteth him so much the more that he was not then mounted on the horse given him by your Lady, in respect of the griefs which she might have taken for that mischance. It is doubtful whether the Prince shall continue at Salisbury all the winter, or return to Oatlands. The Lady Elizabeth is given in custody to the Lord Harrington,* who hath undertaken to defray her charges for £1800 yearly. For myself I rest most devoted to your Lordship's service,

THOMAS CHALONER.†

Winchester, Oct. 18th.

*To the right honourable my singular good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of his Majesty's
most honourable Privy Council, Sheffield.*

No. XXI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 93.)

LORD CECIL TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.

My Lord,

ACCORDING to my opinion your Lordship hath its effect, for his Majesty graciously and princely hath chosen you for my Lord Justice. Satisfy yourself I can do nothing without bribes, and therefore must

* Sir John Harrington, created a Baron by James the First at his coronation, by the title of Lord Harrington, of Exton in Rutlandshire. He died at Wormes in Germany, in 1613, and the honour became extinct in his son, who survived him but for a few months.

† Sir Thomas Chaloner, of Gisborough in Yorkshire, and Steeple Claydon in Bucks, knight, only son of Sir Thomas Chaloner, an eminent scholar, poet, and statesman, in the three last reigns, by Ethelreda, daughter of Edward Frodsham, of Elton in Cheshire. He was educated in Magdalen College, Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of language and the

have a warrant dormant for a stag and a hind in some forest where they are. You have a letter from my Lords by his Majesty's commandment. If you come up you are both a Commoner upon the gentlemen, and otherwise, you are (as by your birth) a peer for the noblemen's trial. In the commission all that were examiners with you are inserted ; the Lord Chancellor is Lord Steward. The first arraignment is the 15th, next the 17th, of Sir Walter Raleigh alone ; the 22nd, the two Lords. And thus, having at this time my hands full, I end, with a drowsy eye which makes me

Muses with assiduity and success, and went thence on his travels a complete gentleman. He was knighted in 1591, and went soon after to Italy, several of his letters whence, to the Earl of Essex, and Mr. Anthony Bacon, in 1596 and 1597, may be found in Dr. Birch's Memoirs of Elizabeth. James, at his accession, appointed him tutor, and afterwards Chamberlain to Prince Henry. He studied natural history and chemistry with a rational freedom uncommon in that whimsical reign, and published some tracts in those sciences which are probably entirely lost. The allum works at Gisborough, which were established by him, afforded for many years a sufficient proof that his experiments were applied to purposes of real utility. Sir Thomas Chaloner married Elizabeth, daughter of William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, by whom he had issue, William, who was created a Baronet, but died without children ; Edward, who continued the yet existing line of Gisborough, and died in 1525 ; Thomas and James, whose names appear in the black list of those who judged Charles I., Arthur, and Henry ; and four daughters ; Mary, wife of Sir Edward Fisher ; Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Anne. With this numerous offspring, however, he took a second wife, Judith, daughter of William Blount, of London, and widow of John Gregory of Hull. By this lady he had four sons, and three daughters ; Henry, Charles, Frederick, Arthur ; Catherine, Agnes, and Frances. Sir Thomas Chaloner's first wife died June 22nd, 1603, aged 35 ; his second, died June 30, 1615, aged 36. He died in November, 1615, and was buried at Chiswick in Middlesex.

scribble the best wishes, though in bad characters, to my Lady Justice, whose punishment I fear beyond Trent so much as I never mean to pass that water.

Your affectionate friend to command,

ROBERT CECIL.

From the Court at Wilton, October 25th, at 12 o'clock at night.

No. XXII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 124.)

LORD CECIL TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.* 1603.

My Lord,

AT this instant some cause is offered, by the confessions of some of the conspirators, to speak with Mr. Henry Cavendish. I pray your Lordship, therefore, let him be privately warned, without any other notice (to his disgrace) to come up, to be here as soon as may be. For the matter, doubt not that it can hurt any you respect; yet he must be spoken with, and I dare warrant he shall have no harm, for any weight the matter is of. Pardon my haste, and hold me yours to command,

ROBERT CECIL.

* Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "For my brother Henry Cavendish, his coming to the Court the 27th of October, 1603."

No. XXIII.

(Cecil Papers.)

Indorsed, "*A Note of her Majesty's Jointure, sent into Denmark.*"

The Jointure of Queen Catherine, daughter of Spain, wife to
Henry VIII., King of England.

In the patent of Queen Catherine of Spain's jointure, made unto her by King Henry VIII. King of England, it doth appear that there were assigned unto her so many manors as yielded yearly a certain rent, *cum repris*, the sum of £3316.

In fee farms, whereof no commodity could arise but the dry rents, she had the sum of £1261.

Sum total, £4577.

The further benefits which did arise by these lands, by fines for leases, wards, felons goods, and other escheats, as appeareth by her officer's accounts, amounted, *comunib. annis*, to the sum of £900 or £1000, sterling.

So as the profits of her jointure every way came in the whole to the sum of £5500.

Note also, that she had some houses and parks unvalued.

In the jointure of Queen Anne, a daughter of Denmark, wife to James, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, there are so many manors assured to her, during her life, as amount by the year, in ancient rents of assize, *ultra repris*, to the sum of £4375.

In fee farms, amounting to the sum of £1000.

Parks and chaces, not valued in this jointure, ten.

Sum total, £5376, certain rents.

Houses not valued, which are as good or better than all the houses contained in Queen Catherine's jointure ;—

Somerset House, London.

The Hon. of Hatfield, com. Hertfordshire.

The Hon. of Pontefract, with the castle, com. Ebor.

Nonsuch, com. Surrey.

Havering at Bower, com. Essex.

Power given by this jointure to make leases of her Majesty's lands for 21 years, reserving the old rents.

Casualties and fines, like to be greater ; first, because these manors have greater royalties belonging unto them ; secondly, because the abuses of under officers (wherein the experience of former times have shewed the errors) are now provided to be remedied by such directions as are set down by advice and counsel of her principal officers ; so as, over and above all the certain rent of the lands, the profits rising by fines for leases, wardship, and other escheats, may amount *comunib. annis*, to the sum of £500, and so the sum total of the whole jointure may be reckoned at the value of £6376.

Note, that besides her jointure, which is only to be expended in wages to her servants, apparel for herself, and other ordinary rewards, the King is charged with all other her expenses of household and stable.

Mem. That the Queen hath still the use and profit of her jointure in Scotland.

OFFICERS APPOINTED FOR MANAGING THE
QUEEN'S REVENUES.

Lord Cecil, High Steward.

Lord Sidney, Lord Chamberlain, Surveyor General.

Sir George Carew, knight, Vice-chamberlain, Receiver General.

Earl of Southampton, Master of the Game.

Sir Thomas Mounson, knight, Chancellor,

Mr. Robert Hitcham, Attorney General.

Mr. Owens, Auditor General.

Mr. Lowther, Solicitor General.

Twelve Knights of Council, at large dispersed in those countries where her living lieth, with many other Stewards, Bailiffs, Receivers, &c.

* The jointure between James, King of Scotland, and Cicely, daughter to Edward IV. — Duchy of Rochsey — Earldom of Carvill. The King gave with his daughter, 20,000 marks.

Queen Maria's jointure with Philip, King of Spain, was 60,000 livres of France, (every livre is 20 stivers, every stiver is a penny ; 40 gross to the pound.)

Charles, King of Spain, Emperor, and Mary, daughter to King Henry VII. ; he gave 250,000.

Edward married Elizabeth, a daughter of Frances.

Henry V. married the daughter of Charles VI. which was Catherine.

Charles VI. had Charles VII. and Catherine.

* What follows is in Cecil's hand-writing, in the way of rough memoranda.

Charles VI. had a wife called Isabel, who had for her dower, 12,000 franks.

Catherine, wife to Henry V., had but £10,000 Tournois.

No. XXIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 127.)

Indorsed, "*Officers and Councillors to the Queen's Majesty,*
October , 1603."

OFFICERS OF THE QUEEN'S COUNCIL.

Lord Cecil, Lord High Steward.

Lord Sidney, Lord High Chamberlain and Surveyor.

Sir George Carew, Knight, Vice-chamberlain and Receiver.

Sir Thomas Mounson, Chancellor.

Earl of Southampton, Master of the Game.

Mr. Thomas Somerset, Master of the Horse.

Mr. William Fowler, Secretary, and Master of the Requests.

KNIGHTS APPOINTED TO BE OF THE COUNCIL,
AND NOT IN COMMISSION.

Com. Ebor. Sir Edwin Sands.

Com. Lincoln, Sir Thomas Mounson.

Com. Warr. and Glouc., Sir Fulke Greville, jun.

Com. Suffolk and Norfolk.

Com. Canterbury and Huntingdon.

Com. Hertfordshire and Essex.

Com. Buck. Bedf. and Berk. Sir Robert Dormer.

Com. Somerset and Dorset, Sir Maurice Barkly.

Com. Wiltshire.

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Com. Devon, Sir Thomas Ridgeway.

Com. Heref. and Wighorn, Sir Tho. Cognisby.

COUNCIL AT LARGE, NOT IN COMMISSION.

Sir Edw. Cooke, Knight, his Majesty Attorney General.

———Forster, Serjeant at Law.

David Williams, Serjeant at Law.

John Dodrige, Councillor at Law.

John Walter, Councillor at Law.

Thomas Waller, Attorney in the King's Court of Common Pleas.

No. XXV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 128.)

Indorsed, "*The Names of all the Manors within the Queen's Dower.*"

Com. Lincoln.	Maner de Grantham.
	Maner de Gedney.
	Doma et Maner de Spalding,
	Pinchback, Holbech, Moulton,
	Weston, et Cowbett.
Com. Devon.	Maner de Teppesham.
	Maner de Exmore.
Com. Kanc.	Maner de Snave.
	Scit. et capitile mess. de Neotes
	also Neotes Court, in insula
	Scapie.
	Maner de Northsborne.
Com. Sussex.	Maner de Selsey.
Com. Surrey.	Magna parc de Nonsuch et
	Clans, in parochia de Cheam.

Com. Buck.	Maner de Hanslop.
	Maner de Farnham Royal.
	Maner de Bireton.
	Maner de Newport Pagnel.
	Maner de Risborough Principis.
Com. Bedf.	Maner de Whaddon et Nash.
	Maner de Shitlington.
	Maner de Cranefield.
	Maner de Biggleswade.
Com. Berk.	Maner de Newbury.
Com. Wiltsh.	Maner de Cosham.
Com. Hert.	Maner de Hatfeild.
	Maner de Hitchin.
Com. Essex.	Maner de Havering le Bower.
Com. Som.	Maner de Southstoke.
	Maner de Corston.
	Maner de Weeke.
Com. Dors.	Herbage et pannag. pc. de
	Pomfract.
	Maner de Ackworth.
	Maner de Berwick.
	Maner de Scoles.
Com. Cantab.	Maner de Leeds.
	Redd. et pefit. pc. Honor de
	Clare.
et Hunt.	
Suff.	Maner de Hecham.
	Maner de Walton cum Trimley.
	Maner de Pulham Marie, et
Com. Norfolk.	Pulham Magdalen.
	Red. et pefit. pc. Honor de
	Clare.
Com. War.	Maner de Hampton, in Arden.
	Maner de Henly, ibm.

- Com. Glouc. Maner de Bisley.
 Com. Heref. Maner de Kingsland.
 Maner de Mawarden.
 Maner de Westharnes.
 Maner de Stockton.
 Maner de Stoke.
 Maner de Leominster Burgus.
 Maner de Ivington et Hope.
 Com. Wigorn. Maner de Kingsnorton.

No. XXVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 130.)

Indorsed, "*A note of Offices and Grants passed by her Majesty, October, 1603.*"

- Oct. 9th. Her Majesty granted unto the Lord Sidney the office of General Surveyor of all her possessions ; fee £30 per annum.
- Oct. 9th. Her Majesty granted unto the Lord Sidney, the office of High Stewardship of Snave, Neots, and Northborne, with the yearly fees belonging.
- Oct. 9th. Her Majesty granted to the Earl of Rutland the office of High Stewardship of the manor and soke of Grantham, and of the Chief Balywick there, with the usual fees belonging.
- Oct. 9th. Her Majesty granted unto the Lord Compton the office of High Stewardship of the Manor of Henley,

Hampton, and St. Needs, with the usual fees belonging.

Oct. 10th. Her Majesty granted unto Sir George Carew, the office of General Receivership of all her Highness's revenues; fee per annum, £50.

Oct. 10th. Her Majesty granted to the Lord Cecil, the office of High Stewardship of all her Highness's courts; fee per annum, £20.

Oct. 10th. Her Majesty granted to the Lord Cecil, the keeping of Somerset House, with the usual fees thereunto belonging.

Oct. 10th. Her Majesty granted to the Earl of Southampton, to be Master of all her Highness's forests, chaces, parks, and warrens; fee per annum £10.

No. XXVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 126.)

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE KNIGHTS OF THE
QUEEN'S COUNCIL.

AFTER our very hearty commendations. Whereas his Majesty hath assigned to the Queen, his dearest wife, a royal and ample jointure; and hath enabled her with an absolute power to possess, use, and govern it, during her life, as also to make choice of her own counsel, servants, and officers, thereby the more to advance the honour and dignity of her state; her Highness, out of a provident care to

settle an order in her own affairs, hath instantly appointed certain Governors, and other officers, for the ordering of her revenue ; and, out of her further grace, is pleased to select twelve knights, inhabiting several quarters of the realm, whom she inviteth with her more especial favour to take upon them the name of her Councillors, and to assist with their best advice and furtherance in all her occasions. Amongst others, being well persuaded of your affection and ability to do her service, she hath made choice of you to be one ; requiring you, with your best help, to attend her affairs in general, but more specially the business and affairs touching her lands, tenements, and officers, within the county of _____, whereof we send you a note inclosed. And hath commanded us to make known her princely desire and pleasure unto you, that you should hereafter, when her Majesty's abode is better settled, and the infection less dispersed, repair unto the Court, there to kiss her royal hand, and to receive such further charge for her Highness's service as shall be thought fit to impose upon you. And so we heartily commend you to the protection of the Almighty.

From the Court at _____ this _____ day of October, 1603.

No. XXVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. f. 161.)

MICHAEL HICKS TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

May it please your Lordship,
I HAVE received your Lordship's letters by this bearer, of the last of the last month, by which it

seems your Lordship wrote a letter not long since unto me which is not yet come to my hands, and, therefore I hope shall be free from any imputation, either of want of duty or unkindness, in not accomplishing your Lordship's request in that letter. But I suppose the reason of my not receiving of your Lordship's letter was my not coming to Winchester (as I determined to have done, and was on my journey thitherwards eight miles, and returned back, hearing so ill report of the diet and lodging of that town, besides that there were a dozen houses infected with the plague), and, besides, I understood your Lordship had obtained leave to be absent, and for some other causes besides, I staid at Ruckholts, where I have heard some scrambling report of these tragical affairs by piecemeal, so as it is not worthy your Lordship's hearing from me at the second hand; and, besides, it cannot be but your Lordship have received before this, either letters from Winchester of the whole particular proceeding, or some of your Lordship's own country, that might have business at the term, will be able to make full discourse thereof to your Lordship: nevertheless, understanding that Sir Hugh Beeston is at London, and was at the arraignments, I will require him to send your Lordship a narration thereof.

Nevertheless I will advertise your Lordship of such small snatches or shreds as I gathered from reports. It is said that Sir Walter Raleigh's arraignment held from eight in the morning till seven at night. That he carried himself both so

temperate in all his answers, and answered so wisely and readily to all objections, as it wrought both admiration in the hearers for his good parts, and pity towards his person. His answers were interlaced with arguments out of divinity, humanity, civil law, and common law ; for his defence, especially, that he ought not to be condemned without two witnesses, and did insist both long and forcibly upon that point ; which being denied by the Judges not to be necessary, he earnestly required to be confronted by my Lord Cobham ;* offering that if

* The public story of this conspiracy, and of Raleigh's concern in it, are too well known to the generality of readers to require a recital here, and the various speculations that have been formed on the darker parts of it would fill a moderate volume. Its importance in history perhaps is merely owing to Raleigh's conspicuous character, and the legal barbarity of executing the sentence on him so many years after his trial ; its mystery, to the folly of James's counsellors in bringing it forward before it was ripe for public inquiry, and to their dread of exposing the simple Cobham to the shrewdness of Raleigh's questions. From the latter, however, many doubts arose of the authenticity of Cobham's information, an improbable tale of the forgery whereof by Wade, then Lieutenant of the Tower, is told by Sir Anthony Weldon, in his Court of King James, the substance of which may be found in Echard's History of England, the pamphlet itself being now very rarely to be met with. The parties in the plot whose names occur in this letter were, Henry Brook, Lord Cobham, who had succeeded his father in the Wardenry of the Cinque Ports, and in the possession of a great estate, a man of extreme weak understanding, who, after a time, was rather suffered to wander from his prison than released in form, and died at a poor cottage in the Minories; belonging to one who formerly had been his servant, upon whose charity he had thrown himself. George Brook, his brother, sensible and well educated, but of a turbulent turn, and totally unprincipled, suffered death according to his sentence and desert, for he was the prime contriver of the treason. Thomas, Lord Grey of Wilton, a young nobleman of promising parts, whose personal hatred to the Earls of Essex and South-

my Lord Cobham would avow to his face that which he had confessed against him, he would yield himself guilty; and when my Lord Cecil moved the Judges thereto, and they affirmed it might not be, and my Lord Cecil demanding of him if he would yield himself guilty if my Lord Cobham would avow it, then, as I heard, he stayed and began to make distinctions. Belike he feared (as the truth was) that my Lord Cobham had accused him again of a later date than a retractation of my Lord Cobham's was of his first confession, which Sir Walter Raleigh had, under my Lord Cobham's hand, about him; which they gather he did not mean to shew till my Lord Cobham should have been produced before him, but generally, or the most part of, the hearers were thought to conceive that he would have been acquitted but for. It is said, being found guilty, he required to speak with their Lordships in private; which being granted, he urged my Lord Cobham to be brought before him, and that he might die before him, and then he made no doubt but he

ampton had induced him to join a party composed of their enemies, though its ultimate views were directly contrary to his systems of religion and politics. He died in the Tower in 1614, the last of his family. Sir Griffin Markham, a gentleman of an ancient house, to whom the conspirators had promised the place of Secretary, was reprieved on the scaffold, and retired in indigence to the Low Countries, where he became a spy to Sir Thomas Edmonds, and subsisted on his bounty. Watson and Clarke, the two priests mentioned here, obscure persons, were hanged at Winchester with George Brook. Probably no other instance can be produced of a combination of men in such an enterprize whose religious professions so widely differed. Cobham and his brother were regular Protestants; Grey, a strict Puritan; Raleigh, a notorious unbeliever, suspected of Atheism; and the rest Papists.

would retract again all that he had confessed against him. He made request also that, because he had borne place of honour, he might be beheaded, and that the King would be good to his wife and child. I heard that divers gentlemen, and others of the Scottish nation, were exceedingly moved towards him in favour. That the Earl of Mar should shed some tears, and my Lord Cecil also. It was reported here yesterday that he and Mr. George Brook were beheaded upon Thursday last; but this day I hear certainly it was not so, but that it was resolutely appointed that they should suffer as upon Saturday last; so I am not able further to write, but I am very sorry that a gentleman of so many good parts should be seduced for any manner of discontentment in the world to seek revenge upon his Prince, posterity, and country, to the utter overthrow of all together. They say the Lady Arabella's name came to be mentioned in the evidence against him, but she was cleared in the opinion of all; and, as I heard, my Lord Cecil spake very honourably on her behalf;*

* Lord Cecil said, "Here hath been a touch of the Lady Arabella Stuart, the King's near kinswoman; let us not scandal the innocent by confusion of speech. She is as innocent of all these things as I, or any man here; only she received a letter from my Lord Cobham to prepare her, which she laughed at, and immediately sent it to the King." The Lord Admiral, who was with the Lady Arabella in a gallery, stood up and said, "The lady doth here protest upon her salvation, that she never dealt in any of these things, and so she willed me to tell the Court." It does not appear in the printed account of Raleigh's trial that her name was even mentioned, except in the indictment, which stated that the object of the conspirators was to place her on the Throne: We find here, however,

but one that gave in evidence, as it is said, spake very grossly and rudely concerning her Ladyship, as I think your Lordship hath heard, or shall hear. It is almost incredible with what bitter speeches and execrations he was exclaimed upon all the way he went through London, and towns, as he went; which general hatred of the people should be to me more bitter than death; which they say he neglected and scorned as proceeding from base and rascally people. They threw tobacco-pipes, stones, and mire at him, as he was carried in the coach. It is said that Mr. Attorney General was exceeding sharp in speeches towards him, giving him the terms constantly of a most odious and detestable traitor that ever was; the Lord Chief Justice, in his statement, amongst other things, as they say, did greatly impute baseness unto him, that being such a man of living as he was, would become the King of Spain's pensioner, &c.

Of the arraignment of the two priests, and of Sir George Markham, and Mr. George Brook, I have heard little, and little is spoken; belike there was not much worthy the noting at their arraignments. They say Watson at his execution professed himself a Catholic, and did repent him of nothing more than that he wrote his books of Quodlibets; the

that some reflections had been cast on her character in Court; and it should seem that the notes relative to those parts of the evidence were suppressed, while the apologetic addresses of the two Lords to which they gave occasion were inadvertently suffered to be published. Lord Cecil's short letter, No XXII, informs us that some suspicions fell too on Mr. Henry Cavendish, the Lady Arabella's uncle.

other (Clarke, as I take it) they say was sorry for his offence, and asked forgiveness of the King. I heard it thought by some that Sir George Markham should not die. Kemish* was not called in question. Mr. or Sir Gawin Harvey, the Lieutenant of the Tower's son, is in Winchester gaol, and they shall be charged for carrying of letters and messages between my Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh. An Italian that was Sir Walter Raleigh's keeper in the Tower they say is fled.

The arraignment of the Lord Cobham lasted a whole day. It is said, he answered very submissively, and laid all the contriving of the treason upon Sir Walter Raleigh, exclaiming upon him bitterly for drawing of him in. That albeit he had deserved death, because he had, out of discontentment and the pride of his heart, conceived ill and undutifully against the King, yet he never meant to put it in execution; but, forethinking himself, gave it over, and meant not to go over sea, as he was determinate. He inveighed most bitterly against his brother George, terming him corrupt and most wicked wretch; that he had sought to poison him; that he lay with his wife's sister, and had a child by her. He desired mercy of the King and alleged to draw on favour, that the King's father was his godfather, and that his own father had suffered imprisonment for the King's mother.

* An old soldier, and a retainer of Raleigh's, whom he afterwards accompanied in his unfortunate voyage to South America; where, unable to survive the miscarriage of the enterprise, and his master's consequent ruin, he destroyed himself.

There is one Mellows, my Lord Cobham's steward of his house, committed, for that he dealt in sifting of my Lord Cobham's offence, how far it stretched; and for that purpose had dealt with some lawyer, who they say did betray him. My Lord spoke very bitterly against this Mellows, as they say; and I heard that my Lord Cobham had sent to this Mellows a paper of certain remembrances, the which was found amongst Mellows's papers. One was that he should go to Nicholas Saunders, and will him to offer to Mr. Attorney £100 to know his opinion of his case. Another was that he should speak with Sir H. Beeston* to understand what he heard abroad of anybody touching him and his case. I heard Mr. Attorney charge my Lord Cobham with it concerning Mr. Saunders, but remembered not that of Sir Hugh, which I think he hath cause to thank Mr. Attorney for; though I think withal that he will not venture either *oves*, or *boves*, or *ulla pecora campi*, for ere a Lord of them all; and I think he was not greatly joyful to hear my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Cecil and others, to avow, as from the King, that he will not allow of any toleration of religion, though it should be with the hazard of his Crown.

Touching my Lord Grey, I heard that he spent a day in his arraignment, and two hours at the

* Of Beeston Castle in Cheshire; a gentleman of an ancient family, descended from a younger son of the Bunburys in the reign of Edward I. I can gain no information respecting his character, which appears by a following passage to have been somewhat singular.

least in an oration, which I have heard was most eloquent, full of good words and sentences, and shewing good reading, and inveighing greatly against the common law, vouching many statutes. It is said he answered with that fervency, or fury of spirit, that he was reproved and interrupted sometimes, but Mr. Attorney dealt very mildly and respectably both with my Lord Cobham and him. They say he made no request for pardon, but alleged that the Greys of Wilton had done great services for their Prince and country. Some think that neither the Lord Cobham nor he shall die, but be sent again to the Tower.

Thus, if it please your Lordship, your Lordship may see how desirous I am to discharge my duty and your Lordship's request in reporting a little in many lines, whereof what is true or false I cannot affirm, but I rather think to be true, or not far from the truth, because I have heard it of divers; I humbly beseech your Lordship to accept of my labour and good desire to have satisfied your Lordship herein. And, because your Lordship's man asked me how my Lady of Warwick* did, I thought good to signify what I heard yesterday from her man that keeps her house at the Austin Friars; that she hath been very dangerously sick, but is somewhat better, and means to come to the Austin Friars, before Christmas; but many do think she will hardly escape, though others say it will be

* Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, and widow of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick; a lady of excellent character, and of most refined parts and education, and one of Elizabeth's few female favourites. She died on the 9th of February following.

but a lingering sickness. I shall be very sorry, for my part, for the loss of so honorable and virtuous a lady, to whom I am much beholden, and liked the better of my house in the Austin Friars for being thereby her Ladyship's poor neighbour, as she accounts me. I heard as I was writing hereof that Doctor Gilbert, the physician, is dead, who was my neighbour at St. Peter's Hill; he was a learned physician, and an honest. The sickness is greatly decreased at London, and the citizens do return daily in great numbers, and I hope if it fall as it begins it will be clear before the next term, and then I hope of your Lordship's coming to Broad Street, the rather for that it is said the parliament shall be begun in Lent. They say the Court comes to Hampton Court sometime this week, or else to Windsor; but it is thought rather to Hampton Court.

I have a will, if I had matter, to fill up this sheet of paper and another, but, wanting matter worthy your Lordship's reading, I do cease further to trouble your Lordship; humbly remembering my most humble duty, and my wife's, to your Lordship and to our very honourable good Lady, with our heartiest thankfulness for your Lordship's and my Lady's honourable remembrance and good wishes to us and ours, your Lordship's poor very affectionate well-willers.

Your Lordship's humble at command,

MICHAEL HICKS.*

From Ruckholts, Dec. 6th, 1603.

* This gentleman, who had been in the late reign secretary

I have received £30 by the bearer hereof; and albeit in regard of a great payment I have yet to make for my late purchase I would have been glad to have received the whole sum of money due unto me, yet, every request made unto me by my very honourable good Lady, being in the nature of a conjuration unto me, I am content to respite the payment thereof; humbly entreating your Lordship, if with any conveniency your Lordship can, to make payment thereof in May next, wherein your Lordship shall do me a great pleasure.

to Lord Burghley, was the eldest son of Robert Hicks, a respectable merchant of London, by Juliana, daughter of William Arthur, of Clapham in Somersetshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Colson, of London, and relict of Henry Pervis, an Italian merchant (of whose son he purchased the manor of Ruckholts, in Essex, whence he dates this letter), and left a son, William, who was created a Baronet, and settled at Beverstone Castle, in Gloucestershire; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Armine, of Osgodby in Lincolnshire, Baronet. Abundance of curious and entertaining particulars of Mr. Hicks' life and character may be found in the Baronetage of 1741. Mr. Hicks left an immense collection of Cecil Papers, which were purchased in 1682, of his great grandson, Sir William Hicks, Bart. by Mr. Richard Chiswell, the Stationer and Printer. He sold them to the laborious and accurate Strype, to whom they were eminently useful in the composition of his *Annals of the Reformation, and Ecclesiastical Memorials*. They were purchased of Strype's Executors by Mr. James West, and of Mr. West's Executors by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and are now, with the rest of his noble collection of papers, in the British Museum. These papers however are mostly copies.

No. XXIX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 167.)

LORD CECIL TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.

My Lord,

I RECEIVED your last letter, with mine inclosed, here at Hampton Court, where now the King with the Queen, and the Prince, are safely arrived, praised be God. To write more of that subject which I last touched, concerning that base and viperous accusation, it is unpleasant for many respects, but as he lived, so I fear he died: God forgive his soul. It is not divulged, for though it be ridiculous, yet I love not to be one of them, nor any of my friends, whose names shall help to make up a jest. You shall understand that since his Majesty's late mercy at Winchester, the two late Lords are in the Tower, and Sir Walter Raleigh, where they remain as condemned men; so are Markham, Copley, and Brooksby, but all three are to be exiled. For your letter to Sir Thomas Edmonds it was presently delivered; so are all yours, and shall be; and for your great and most careful usage of the delivery of his Majesty's packet to Sir W. Bowes, not only by a footman but by a horseman, I return your wonderful thanks. There is a letter printed, I know not by what means, wherein is set down much of the circumstances of the preceding after the arraignments, which I think not amiss to send you. Some say it is the Bishop of Durham's son;* others

* Tobias, eldest son of Tobias: Matthew, Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of York. He was a man of

think it a prebend of Winchester ; but, such as it is, I send it to you, rather because you may read the King's own warrant than that the rest is much worth, although in truth all those circumstances of the King's proceeding with his Counsel, and of his reservedness in the interim, and his absoluteness in the end, be most just, and truly set down.

Other stuff I can send you none from this place where now we are to feast seven Ambassadors ; Spain, France, Poland, Florence, and Savoy, besides masks and much more ; during all which time I would with all my heart I were with that noble Lady of yours, by her turf fire ; and yet I protest I am not reconciled thoroughly, nor will not be till we meet at Parliament, from whence whosoever is absent I will protest they do it purposely because

singular character ; at this time about twenty-five years old ; and had lately returned from his travels, in the course of which having met with the famous Father Persons, he was persuaded by him to change his religion, and became a Jesuit. He was therefore banished by an order of the Council, and the House of Commons, of which he was a member, silently acquiescing in a precedent so dangerous to their privileges, he retired to Spain, where he remained till 1617, when he obtained leave to return, through the intercession of the Duke of Buckingham, but found it necessary to abscond in the following year. That nobleman, meeting with him at Madrid in 1622, was again prevailed on to mediate in his favour, and he was permitted to attend the Prince of Wales to England, where he soon after obtained the honour of knighthood. This gentleman, whose name is now scarcely known, affected in his time the reputation of an universal genius ; Politics, however, were his favourite study, and the welfare of the Romish church in England, his first political object. In his lighter hours he was a poet, a painter, and a man of gallantry. Mr. Walpole informs us that he made a portrait of the Infanta ; and the famous character of Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, inserted by Fenton in his notes on Waller, was the production of his pen. He died at Ghent, in 1655.

they would say no to the union.* It is intended that the Parliament shall begin in March if the sickness stay, against which remember that you forget me not for a burgesship, for I do make full account of it. Your letter hath been received with great liking, and thus I end.

Your's to command,

ROBERT CECIL.

From Hampton Court, Dec. 23rd.

No. XXX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 177.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your Lordship,
As I informed your Lordship by Mr. Cooke that I found a real and determined resolution in my Lord of Pembroke to proceed to the concluding of matters between your Lordship and him upon the conditions proposed by your Lordship, so I assure your Lordship I have ever since found him to persist constantly in the same resolution; but there hath lately fallen out an occasion which stayeth Mr. Sanford's journey for a few days, and, that your Lordship may be informed of the truth, this is the cause. Both the King's and Queen's Majesty have a humour to have some masks this Christmas time, and therefore, for that purpose, both the

* The union of Scotland with England, which the King most passionately desired. Commissioners were appointed soon after to settle the terms of this great compact, which, after four years deliberation, was finally rejected by the Commons.

young lords and chief gentlemen of one part, and the Queen and her ladies of the other part, do severally undertake the accomplishing and furnishing thereof: and, because there is use of invention therein, special choice is made of Mr. Sanford to direct the order and course for the Ladies , which is an occasion to stay him here till that business be done; and, that performed, it is intended he shall shortly after be sent away to your Lordship. And, in the meantime, my Lord of Pembroke, being willing and respective to give your Lordship satisfaction that his stay here proceedeth not from any unnecessary delay, he hath thought good to send this bearer expressly to your Lordship for that purpose; and, for that his own letters will best assure you of the sincerity of his heart, I hope your Lordship and my Lady will receive full contentment by them.

Because I know not whether your Lordship have already or no received the book which is published concerning the mercy shewed by the King's Majesty in respiting the execution of the prisoners at Winchester, I thought good to send your Lordship this, which was bestowed on me by my Lord Cecil. It is appointed that the Lord Cobham, the Lord Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh, shall be continued prisoners in the Tower; and Sir Griffin Markham, Brooksby, and Copley, to be banished. The King denieth to give away any of the lands of the said prisoners, and saith that he will keep the same in his own hands.

The Ambassador of Holland and Savoy had

yesterday and this day their audience; their business is only the common errand, to congratulate. The Spanish Ambassador hath so ill-hap to square in all places with his hosts for matter of reckoning, as it unhappily fell out to move a great quarrel at his remove from Salisbury, and to draw a great number of those rude townsmen upon him and his company, whereby one of his men was there slain. The King is very careful to see justice done for the same, and that a gentleman shall be sent down purposely to attend the care thereof; and it is said that for further kindness we shall feast him and the rest of the Ambassadors this Christmas. Now that the business of the arraignments are past over, we begin to have a more quiet court; more abounding in numbers than in the quality of persons. It is projected that about the 20th of March a Parliament shall be called, if the sickness will give leave, whereof some doubt is made. And so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship, and my honourable good Lady, and Sir Charles Cavendish and his Lady, I most humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humble,
to do you service,
THOMAS EDMONDS.

From Hampton Court, Dec. 23rd, 1603.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, of his Majesty's
most honourable Privy Council.*

No. XXXI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 182.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1603.

I HAVE lately received two letters from your good Lordship, wherein you have not only requited my former with kind thankfulness, but satisfied in number of lines to the full, so that there is little expectation that you will be in my debt. Truly whensoever I wrote you a short letter, it was either for want of matter, or hasty opportunity of the messenger, which being loath to let pass, chose rather to write a little than nothing at all. Again, many times we may have news of some accident or other, and before I shall understand of a convenient messenger my news will be stale, and then I omit it. Lastly, urgent business of my own (being subject to hourly attendance, as you know) causeth me often, though unwillingly, to neglect opportunity ; and so *de hac re satis dictu est*.

Now, my good Lord, to answer your last desire. It is very certain that his Majesty hath resolved that the Parliament shall begin the 19th of March, and that he will shortly remove to Whitehall, but goeth to Royston to hunt, while in the mean space the Queen may remove, and the household, and himself to return thither ; thence to the Tower the 12th of March ; the 15th to pass through London to Whitehall, without any feast at all ; and this is more than certainly could be told you, for this day it was decreed. It is likewise resolved that every man shall wear what

apparel himself listeth, and we here resolve to ride upon footclothes, some of one colour, some of another, as they like, but the most that I hear are of purple velvet embroidered, as far as their purse will afford means. The great Ladies are appointed to ride in chariots, the Baronesses on horseback, and they that have no saddles from the King must provide of their own; the number provided are twenty, which were provided against the coronation, of crimson velvet; and this is all I can advertise you of that matter.

Whereas your Lordship saith you were never particularly advertised of the mask, I have been at six-pence charge with you to send you the book, which will inform you better than I can, having noted the names of the Ladies applied to each goddess; and for the other, I would likewise have sent you the ballet, if I could have got it for money, but these books, as I hear, are all called in, and in truth I will not take upon me to set that down which wiser than myself do not understand. This day the King dined abroad with the Florentine Ambassador, who taketh now his leave very shortly; he was with the King at the play at night, and supped with my Lady Ritche in her chamber. The French Queen, as it is reported, hath sent to our Queen a very fine present, but not yet delivered, in regard she was not well these two days, and came not abroad; therefore I cannot advertise the particulars; but, as I hear, one part is a cabinet very cunningly wrought, and inlaid all over with musk and ambergris, which maketh a sweet

savour; and in every box a several present of flowers for head tyring and jewels. She hath likewise sent to divers Councillors fair presents of jewels, and to many ladies; some to those about the King, as Sir Thomas Erskine, Sir James Hay, and others; what the meaning is I cannot conceive as yet, but time will discover that which rareness maketh a wonder.

Now, having done with matters of state, I must a little touch the feminine commonwealth, that against your coming you be not altogether like an ignorant country fellow. First, you must know we have ladies of divers degrees of favour; some for the private chamber, some for the drawing chamber, some for the bed-chamber, and some for neither certain, and of this number is only my Lady Arabella and my wife. My Lady Bedford holdeth fast to the bed-chamber; my Lady Harford would fain, but her husband hath called her home. My Lady Derby the younger, the Lady Suffolk, Ritche, Nottingham, Susan, Walsingham, and, of late, the Lady Sothwell, for the drawing-chamber; all the rest for the private-chamber, when they are not shut out, for many times the doors are locked; but the plotting and malice amongst them is such, that I think envy hath tied an invisible snake about most of their necks to sting one another to death. For the present there are now five maids; Cary, Myddelmore,* Woodhouse, Gargrave, Roper; the

* A curious patent, dated in the 15th of James I., is to be found in Rymer's *Foedera*; to allow "to Mary Middlemore, one of the maids of honour to our dearest consort Queen Anne;

sixth is determined, but not come ; God send them good fortune, for as yet they have no mother.* It is confidently reported that my Lady Sothwell shall marry the Master of Orkney,† and it is more than reported that Sir Thomas Erskine hath married Sir Edward Norris's rich widow.‡ And so, presenting my service to my honourable Lady, wish you both a happy arrival at London shortly ; in the meantime I will rest

Your Lordship's most affectionate true friend,
E. WORCESTER.

Court, Feb. 2nd.

No. XXXII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 112.)

HENRY TAMWORTH TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,
My humble duty remembered, I humbly thank your Lordship for the exceeding great kindness that in your Lordship's person you did this day

and her deputies, power, and authority, to enter into the Abbies of St. Albans, Glastonbury, St. Edmundsbury, and Romsey, and into all lands, houses, and places, within a mile of the said Abbey," there to dig and search after treasure, supposed to be hidden in such places.—*Andrews' Anecdotes*, fol. 364.

* The office of Mother of the Maids of Honour existed in the Queen's household till towards the end of the seventeenth century, when the benign influence of the Revolution liberated them from the tyranny of their gouvernante, and settled this fair society on republican principles.

† This match did not take place. Patrick Hamilton, the person here intended, Master, and afterwards Earl of Orkney, married a daughter of William Lord Livingston, and was beheaded in 1614 for the most ungrateful rebellion.

‡ See No. XVIII. of this reign.

perform to me, my cousin, and friend. If the bargain cannot be drawn lower than £100, it must go forward, and upon the perfecting the work, this my servant shall make ready an assured payment thereof at one hour's warning, for the money is canvassed in coffer; but I pray you draw down the excessiveness of the price, if you can: and withal, remember these respective points following: That he is somewhat deaf that is to be preferred, and no professed courtier; and yet if we pay with the best, let us in marshalling be advanced with the best. I will come with him hand in hand, to your Lordship's lodging at the Court, because he is infirmed by deafness, and that made him unsolemnised at the Coronation. Not knowing your Lordship's kindness, which now I find, I did not formerly inform you in this matter; but my friend, being called at the Coronation, he made default of appearance; and yet he is enrolled in my Lord Marshal's books, and hath paid most of his fees, (for which reasons he deserveth favour, in my opinion, especially being the act of God that hindered his advancement, I mean deafness) and so there wanteth nothing but the compliment of sword, and the words "Rise up Knight," pronounced in French; which, if you will acquaint Sir William Stewart withal, may easily, in my opinion, draw down the price, the person being well worthy the calling, or else never believe me.

And so shall the person and myself be ever beholden to your Lordship for your honourable favour. But unless you privilege me with your

chamber, my Lord, I nor my friend knows not where to stay ; and this exploit must be performed on Wednesday, or never, unless it be to-morrow. Therefore I beseech you, my Lord, let me know your pleasure to-morrow in writing, lest I should not be within, and then I will attend you on Wednesday, or to-morrow, as the cause shall require. Sir William Steward hath been kindly used by my sister Rauleins, in Cow Lane, where he long lay ; and I pray impound and gadge your Lordship's credit with Sir William Steward, that I shall see him faithfully and undoubtedly paid upon perfecting the suit. And thus, being over bold with your Lordship's greatness, and expecting your answer to-morrow, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honour's most bounden (if it please
you to labour in this cause)

HENRY TAMWORTH.

From my lodging in Holborn, this 12th day of
March, 1603.

*To the right honourable and my very good
Lord, the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

No. XXXIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 188.)

FRAGMENT.

—THAT as we your Majesty's humble and devoted subjects have already upon the knees of our hearts acknowledged, and with all thankfulness embraced, your Majesty's most full and undoubted title to this Imperial Crown ; wherein we have also made mention that, amongst the manifold blessings

which God in your Majesty's person hath bestowed upon us, this happy and long wished-for union of these two ancient and famous kingdoms of England and Scotland in your Majesty's blood, person, and royal descent, is not one of the least; so we do more especially hereby humbly beseech your Majesty that as our said union and incorporation is effectually performed in your Majesty's blood and person, so it would please your Majesty, not only in all your stiles and public letters, to acknowledge yourself King of the whole and united Isle of Britain,* but likewise that your Majesty, with our humble advices and assents in this present Parliament, would make, choose, and nominate, such Commissioners of all states for this part of England, and the like to be done by your Majesty for the part of Scotland, as may convene, consult, and treat, upon the solving and deciding of all particular questions which may breed any hindrance or let to this so happy a union. To the end that as your Majesty hath most graciously declared your princely will and pleasure, not to alter, change, or diminish, our fundamental laws, liberties, and grounds of Government, so by their treaty, con-

* James now assumed the style which hath been used by our Monarchs since his time, and was proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c. as a proper step towards the Union. The paper before us seems to have been part of the Commons' address in answer to the King's remarkable harangue made to both Houses the day before (for which see Wilson), and is indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "The King's project, &c. March 20." A strange alteration must have taken place in their humour, with regard to this great measure, to produce the expostulatory letter which follows.

ference, and mature deliberation, such a model and frame may be presented to both the next Parliaments of England and Scotland, as thereby all kind of possible means may be used for reducing your subjects in both the realms to such a perpetual conformity and agreement in all indifferent matters, for all times to come, tending to the furtherance of your Majesty's obedience, and to the peaceable and happy conjunction amongst ourselves, as we may ever live hereafter as a most happy and prosperous body under so great and gracious a Monarch as your Majesty and posterity; never hereafter to be divided from that person whosever that shall fall out to be righteous King of this nation of England, until it please God, by the sending of his Son Jesus Christ, to unite all earthly kingdoms in that spiritual and heavenly monarchy for ever.

No. XXXIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 198.)

Indorsed by the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, "*The King's Majesty's Letter to the Parliament, May 10th, 1604.*"*

YE see with what dearness and sincerity I have behaved myself in this errand, even through all the progress thereof, though I will not say too little regarded by you, but I may justly say not so willingly embraced by you as the worthiness of the matter doth well deserve. I protest to God the fruits thereof will chiefly tend to your own weal,

* In Wimwood's Memorials, but with some material variations.

prosperity, and increase of strength and greatness. Nothing can stay you from hearkening unto it but jealousy and distrust, either of me the propounder, or of the matter to be propounded. If of me, then you do both me and yourselves an infinite wrong, my conscience bearing me record that I ever deserved the contrary at your hands; but if your distrust be of the matter itself, then distrust you nothing but your own wisdom or honesty; for as I have given over wrangling upon words with you, so crave I no conclusion to be taken at this time herein, but only a commission that it may be disputed, considered upon, and reported unto you, and then will ye be your own cooks, to dress it up as you list; so that, as I have already said, since the conclusion thereof can never be without your own assents, if you be true to yourselves no man can deceive you in it. Let not yourselves, therefore, be transported with the curiosity of a few giddy heads, for it is in you now to make the choice, either by yielding to the providence of God, and embracing that which he hath cast in your mouths, to procure the prosperity and increase of greatness to me and mine, you and yours; and by the way taking of that partition wall which already, by God's providence, in my blood is rent asunder, to establish my throne, and your body politic, in a perpetual and flourishing peace; or else, contemning God's benefits, so freely offered unto us, to spit and blaspheme in his face, by preferring war to peace, trouble to quietness, hatred to love, weakness to greatness, and division to union; to sow

the seeds of discord to all our posterities ; to dishonour your King ; to make both me and you a proverb of reproach in the mouths of all strangers, and all enemies to this nation, and enviers of my greatness ; and our next labour to be to take up new garrisons for the borders, and to make new fortifications there.

Sed meliora spero ; I hope that God, in this choice and freewill of yours, will not suffer you, with old Adam, to choose the worst, and so to procure the defacing of this earthly paradise ; but, by the contrary, that he shall inspire you so as, with the second Adam, you shall procure peace, and so beautify this our earthly kingdom herewith, as it may represent, and be an earnest promise unto us of that eternal peace in that spiritual kingdom which is prepared for the perpetual residence of all his chosen children.

No. XXXV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. O. fol. 79.)

LADY LUMLEY

TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY. 1604.*

Good Madam,

I HAVE received one letter from your Ladyship at your going from London, sent me from Mr. Talbot, and another, even now, from my Lord of Pembroke, enclosed in his own letter ; for these favours and many more, I humbly thank you. No Lady, presently after your Ladyship's departure, and since

* Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "Oct. 3. 1604. Lady Lumley."

my coming to the town, I heard some speech of that match whereto I wish all happiness ; for the young man is my near kinsman, and the young lady I honour and love with all my heart ; but assure your Ladyship it shall no way be spoken of by me.

I hope the Queen's being with child will bring your Ladyship the sooner to London. The Prince's house is dissolved, and I perceive there will be great industry used to get Mr. Murray out of his place : Sir Thomas Chaloner's board is quite taken away, and the young youths about the Prince go most of them to the university, except the two Earls, and Mr. Harrington. I pray your Ladyship remember my services to my good Lord Shrewsbury : with the like from us both to your Ladyship. I end. This 3rd of October.

E. L.*

There was a speech that the Prince should have an able man to look to him in Court, whereto my Lord of Shrewsbury was named ; but now I hear the Queen will look to him herself.

E. L.

*To the right honourable my very good Lady
the young Countess of Shrewsbury.*

* Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Darcy of Chiche, and second wife to John Lord Lumley, whom she survived, and died without issue about 1612.

No. XXXVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 260.)

WILLIAM FOWLER TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Most honourable and most respecting person-ages, Earl and Countess, and what may be more written for your further glory,

I RECEIVED your courteous letters, performing more than was expected, gracing me in your solaceful care by the constancy of your increasing graces, and by the assurances of your kindness. To all these I were ingratitude itself if, after the proportion of my ability, I were not grateful. I am not mine, before God, more than I am your's. Prove me, and employ me oftener, and put me in use, that I may take more strength and courage in your commandments.

Since my last there is no other novels. That letter I did write with my servant's hand, my former finger of the right hand being rifled very vilely with a pin. Now this last Monday our Bishops are in moving and removing, and Paul's is transported to Canterbury.* Dr. Tenche is in expectation by removings, which must have foot in the death of York. My Lady Arabella spends her time in lecture, reading, hearing of service, and preaching, and visiting all the Princesses. She will not hear of marriage. Indirectly there were speeches used in the recommendation of Count Maurice, who

* Richard Bancroft, Bishop of London, and Dean of St. Paul's, was translated to Canterbury on the 10th of December following.

pretendeth to be Duke of Gueldres ; I dare not attempt her. The Queen's brother, as we hear, is turned to Flushing. The Prince Anhalt hath written to me ; and, albeit he toucheth nothing in his letters that concerns her, yet she nothing liketh his letters nor his Latin. Poland will insist, for his Marshal is upon his journey. God give her joy in her choice or destiny.

The Low Countries lie coy. Sickness vexes Count Maurice's camp, and his cousin, Count Ludovic,* is dead. The Archduke and the Infanta have been in Ostend, gloriously triumphing of that rendered conquest. Our Nobles and Commissioners are setting forward about the 9th of this month. Our great St. George,† the Lord of Berwick, hath lost his only son by death. Thomas Ducie is missing, and no news of his wandering. The Spanish Ambassador hath been here upon Monday, and hath presented gifts to the Earl of Pembroke, Southampton, Darleton, and others ; and I will, indirectly, inquire if any be reserved for your Lordship's self. This remembering proceeds either to convail their former wants or former wrongs, being done after the feast and the fair. Robbings are used nightly, and promiscuously, both upon your people and our's. I am in safety, but, according to my fortune, or the humourous constellation of the chieftest, not well lodged ; yet remembering

* Lewis Gunther, of the House of Nassau Dillenburgh. He died 13th September.

† Sir George Hume, Earl of Dunbar ; for whom, and for his fine house at Berwick, see following Papers.

your Lordship and most honourable bedfellow, and honourable ladies your daughters, to whom let these present my humble services, for I shall ever rest,

Your Lordship's dutiful serviteur,

W. FOWLER.

Hampton, Oct. 3, 1604.

*To the right honourable and my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

No. XXXVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 217.)

LORD CRANBORNE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

It is true that I could long ere this have sent you word of the good liking in his Majesty of the intended match; but when I had told it my Lord Treasurer, and he promised to send you word of the success, I thought it no great purpose to send the King's posts to seek you out in Sherwood Forest or the Peake, for other certainty of your abode I had not, it being no strange matter for you to walk pilgrimages. But thereof enough for this time; our news being now that we are whetting our wits for the union, wherein I assure you we meet with many very wise men of those already come up, as the President, the Secretary, and the Advocate. To conclude, I hope all will fall out well, to his Majesty's contentment, and our country's good, and our posterity, for who knows not that *æternitatis opus unitas*?

To my Lady, Sir, I only recommend my old

H 2

constant devotion ; and yet do wish her out of some schisms she held when we last met, lest they, with time, be heresies, for so do errors when they are dwelt upon. Only in one thing she must build her faith ; that you nor she have not an honester poor friend than

Your's, to do you service,

CRANBORNE.

At Hampton Court, this 10th of Oct., 1604.

No. XXXVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 225.)

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1604.

My Lord,

THOUGH I had no direct messenger to send unto your Lordship, I rather chose to write by post than leave you unadvertised of that which is as joyful unto me as any thing that ever fell out since my birth ; I cannot now write unto you all the circumstances, but at my coming down, your Lordship shall know as much as myself. The matter in brief is that, after long love, and many changes, my brother on Friday last was privately contracted to my Lady Susan,* without the knowledge of any of his or her friends. On Saturday she acquainted her uncle with it, and he me. My Lord of Cranborne seemed to be much troubled at it at first,

* Daughter of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, by a daughter of the late Lord Burghley. See more of her marriage to Sir Philip Herbert in No. XLVI. and other papers.

but yesterday the King, taking the whole matter on himself, made peace on all sides. It is so pleasing a thing to me that I could not but strive to give your Lordship the first notice of it myself, which now having performed, I beseech your Lordship to pardon my brevity, and impute it to the many businesses this accident hath laid upon me. At my coming down I will make your Lordship a large relation of all that hath passed in our world, though very little worthy the note; till which time, wishing your Lordship all the happiness this earth can afford, I rest your Lordship's most affectionate son to serve you,

PEMBROKE.*

Hampton Court, this 16th of October.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord the
Earl of Shrewsbury.*

No. XXXIX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 262.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

YOUR letters are delivered unopened, and that was my folly, for in secretary's packets nothing should pass unvisited, and you know we have tricks. Of your contentment, and my Lady's, for the new

* William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, and Knight of the Garter; afterwards Lord Chamberlain, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and in the following reign Justice of the Forests south of Trent, and Warden of the Stanneries. He died April 10, 1630.

marriage I make this use—to like it the better; and, withal, because we hear of another marriage towards with you.

For the Union Commission, we only made one day's appearance, because half the Scottish Commissioners were then on the way. On Tuesday next the sitting begins, where his Majesty will speak in public. I know you will wish yourself to hear him, for nothing can be greater comfort than to hear an understanding Prince, as he is, if ever we had any. All other things are as you left them, and so is I perceive the Lady that covers charity with error; and now, my Lord, for a parting blow, know this by the inclosed; that you are now a northern subject to the King of Great Britain, and that I am a true South Briton, and your true friend to command,

CRANBORNE.

23th of Oct., 1604.

This day the proclamation was solemnly proclaimed.

No. XL.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 223.)

ROWLAND WHYTE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right Honourable,

I most humbly thank you for the most honourable kind letters I received from you in answer of two of mine. You have gained the love and service of a poor gentleman towards you and your honourable daughter. My Lord of Pembroke is very well,

and hath resolved to set out hence upon Thursday, the 1st of November ; that night he will lie at Roiston, the second at Belvoir, the third with your Lordship. It were not amiss that my Lady Mary sent a coach to meet him at Newark (for, after so long a posting, it will much refresh him) if Newark be in his way from Belvoir Castle * to Sheffield. Upon Saturday next Mr. Sanford sets forth, an ambling pace, Justice of Peace like, towards your Honour : he thinks that in four days he shall get as far as Sheffield. With my Lord of Pembroke, my Lord Sidney and Sir Philip Herbert † determined to come, but, since, they sat in counsel, and found it no discretion for them all to be away at once ; it is therefore concluded that they shall stay here, but Sir John Grey, Sir Harry Neville, Sir Thomas Edmonds, Sir William Woodhouse, men able to endure the misery of posting, I hear do accompany my Lord Pembroke. There is no day set down for Sir Philip Herbert's marriage, only it is thought it shall be in Christmas holidays. The King hath given order to the Lords to appoint out certain lands to above the value of £1000 per ann. for him and his heirs for ever, and

* Belvoir Castle in Lincolnshire, a seat of the Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Mr. Whyte, Master of the Posts to the King's Household, was ignorant whether Newark was in the road from Belvoir (which is within four miles from Grantham) to Sheffield : so little was travelling used in those days.

† Sir Robert Sydney, lately created a Baron, of whom hereafter.—Sir Philip Herbert. James, who was extravagantly attached to him, raised him soon after to the dignities of Baron Herbert, and Earl of Montgomery, and he afterwards succeeded his brother in the Earldom of Pembroke.

I hear he will be created a Viscount. My Lord of Cranborne loves him dearly, and joys in him; and my Lords of Suffolk and Northampton use him kindly, and with respect, and I begin to observe some kindness between others and them where much strangeness was before; God, I trust, will unite us together, this time of union fitting for it.

Upon Saturday last, the 20th of October, as many of the Commissioners for the Union as were arrived here assembled in the place appointed at Westminster, near to the Upper House of Parliament, where are the right hand seats made for the English; upon the left for the Scottish; but a little kind of muttering was heard for precedence among both nations, they desiring it one day, as we the other; but we, as the elder brother, do hold our right. This day a proclamation was read at Court Gate, at Westminster, at London; wherein his Majesty is proclaimed King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; and all instruments from the King must have that style henceforward, only all acts between private parties shall pass after the old style till his Majesty's further pleasure be known.

The general customs of the ports through England are farmed out *a plus offrante*, and £26,600 were offered more than ever the King had, by merchants; but my Lord Cranborne offered £28,600, and his Lordship hath them in farm, as I hear, wherein he doth his Majesty good service. Both armies in the Low Countries are gone to garrison. The Archduke expects 7000 Italians against the spring, and hath received by exchange £200,000 sterling,

towards the payment of his soldiers. The Commissioners of the States are daily expected, to treat anew with his Majesty. In the Lord Chief Baron's place comes either Gawdy or Crooke. Serjeant Hale was fined at £2000 if he forego not his extent; at £1000 if he forego it. I most humbly kiss my Lady Mary's hand, and rest,

Your Honour's most obedient, to do you all humble service,

Row. Whyte.*

Court at Whitehall, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1604.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield Lodge.
Haste, haste, post, haste. Post of Tux-
ford, I pray you send this letter speedily
away.*

WHYTE.

* This gentleman, whose lively and ingenious epistles have afforded me much relief in the course of my labours, held the office of Master of the Posts, and was the son of Griffith Whyte, alias Wynne, of Nigol in Caernarvonshire, by Margaret, daughter of John Wynne, of Penubber, or Penybarth, in the same county. Many of his letters may be found likewise in the Sidney Papers, and we are told by Collins, in a note on that collection, that he was employed by Sir Robert to transact his affairs at the Court, and to relate to him what passed there, and that he received a salary for those services. He lived on terms of the strictest intimacy which the distinction of ranks could allow, with the Earl of Pembroke, in whose house at Baynard's Castle he usually resided; and his connexion with the Sydneys probably originated in their alliance with that nobleman. His family appears to have been long attached to the Earl's predecessors. I find in a Visitation of Salop the following anecdote, in Sir William Dugdale's hand writing, subjoined to a pedigree of the ancient family of Wynne. "This John," says Dugdale, speaking of Rowland Whyte's grandfather, "was the third son of Robert Vaughan, and was by his nurse called *Master Wynne*. He served, amongst other Welsh gentlemen, the great William, Earl of Pembroke, who said he was confounded by reason he

No. XLI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 227.)

LORD LUMLEY TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My good Lord,
 I AM right glad to perceive that your Lordship and my good Lady have so nobly, naturally, and contentedly, ended your weighty business concerning my Lady of Pembroke. I trust God will bless the same, to their high good and your great comfort, for which I will not cease most heartily to pray. Your Lordship is so nobly and quietly set at your home that we your true friends must want our former comforts which we heretofore were wont to enjoy by your presence; for which, as I must be glad of your contentment, so can I not but be heartily sorry for the want of the other. I beseech God to preserve you and your right worthy Lady, nor forgetting good Sir Charles and my cousin, with their young fry. I humbly take my leave.

From my house at the Tower Hill, this 14th of November, 1604.

Your Lordship's assured friend,

LUMLEY.

The Queen's brother * is come to the Court,

had two John Wynnes about him; so asking the above-named John what Wynne signified in English, and he answering *white*, said, 'Thou and thine shall henceforth for ever be called so.' Rowland Whyte married Anne, daughter of Thomas Pilcher of London, and left an only son, William, who settled at Shrewsbury, and had in 1663, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Corbet, of Hunsfreston, in Shropshire, a son, Charles, then seven years old.

* Ulric, Bishop of Scheverin and Sleswig, called Duke of Holst, or Holstein. He was invested with the Order of the Garter on the 24th of April following.

but not very rich any way. His company is but slender, all of his own followers. He is said to be a comely man. He lodgeth in the Court, in my Lord Treasurer's lodging, and his company in my Lord of Derby's house in Canon Row. He hath twenty dishes of meat allowed every meal, and certain of the Guard appointed to attend him therewith. To-morrow the King goeth towards Royston, and that Duke with him, for fourteen days, as it is said.

*To the right honourable and his assured good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, and of his Majesty's
most honourable Privy Council. Haste.*

No. XLII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 231.)

EDMUND LASCELLES

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1604.*

May it please your Lordship,
I HAVE received your letter, wherein it pleaseth your Honour to express a better acceptance of my poor good will to do your Lordship service than I can deserve, which, with many other your Lordship's honorable favours, doth justly bind me to be ever your Lordship's humble and faithful servant to my uttermost power. Such things as had passed concerning Mansfield that I could come by I sent your Lordship, and I will diligently learn what further course is taken therein. If the petition be delivered to his Majesty, I will acquaint your Lord-

* Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "Mr. Ed. Lascells, of Mr. Jowler, &c. Dec. 4, 1604."

ship with the manner of it, and deliverers and agents therein.

This day, being Wednesday, his Majesty came to Whitehall from Royston, and to-morrow is appointed for ending the Commission for the Union. There have been two or three days appointed already, but was at last deferred till the King's coming, who stayeth but this one day at London, and returns to Royston upon Friday. There is no news here, but a reasonable pretty jest is spoken that happened at Royston. There was one of the King's special hounds, called Jowler, missing one day. The King was much displeased that he was wanted; notwithstanding went a hunting. The next day, when they were on the field, Jowler came in amongst the rest of the hounds; the King was told of him, and was very glad; and, looking on him, spied a paper about his neck, and in the paper was written: "Good Mr. Jowler, we pray you speak to the King (for he hears you every day, and so doth he not us) that it will please his Majesty to go back to London, for else the country will be undone; all our provision is spent already, and we are not able to entertain him longer." It was taken for a jest, and so passed over, for his Majesty intends to lie there yet a fortnight. Some three days before the King's coming from Royston, Mr. Thomas Somerset * and the Master of Orkney fell out in the Balloon Court at Whitehall. Boxes on the ear passed on either side, but no

* Third son of the Earl of Worcester; afterwards created Viscount Somerset of Ireland.

further hurt done. Mr. Somerset was commanded to the Fleet, where he is yet, and the Master of Orkney to his chamber; what more will be done in it we know not yet. The Duke of Lennox goes Ambassador to France upon Thursday come se'nnight. I beseech your Lordship to excuse these short scribbled lines, for I am so extremely punished with the tooth-ache that I scarce hold up my head; so presenting my humble and faithful service to your Lordship, wherewith I will endeavour to deserve the continuance of your Honour's good favour, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's ever to be commanded,

EDM. LASCELLES.*

*To the right honourable and my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the Lords of
his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.*

* This gentleman was a younger son of an ancient family formerly seated at Gateford, near Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, which descended from a cadet of the Lascelles of Eacrick, and Kirkby Knoll, in Yorkshire. His intimacy with the Earl of Shrewsbury, which seems to have been formed at an early time of life, probably originated in the proximity of their fathers' country seats. James, to whom he had been of some service in London towards the end of the late reign, appointed him a Groom of the Privy Chamber, and, as appears by papers in the Talbot collection, he wasted the whole of his small fortune at Court without gaining any further preferment. In the course of the following year he was dismissed upon some trifling offence, and, after having made several vain efforts to be re-admitted, was obliged to fly from his creditors in 1607. He informs the Earl, by a letter from Utrecht, of the 25th of May, 1609, that he had been allowed to kiss the King's hand before his departure, but could obtain no relief from him; and implores his Lordship to assist his wife, whom he had left in England, with three children, in so wretched a situation, that he was forced to divide with her the small sum of twelve pounds, which the Earl of Pembroke had given him to purchase necessaries for

No. XLIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol 233.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1604.

Noble and worthy Lord,

HAD not this journey to Huntingdon drawn me from the place of all advertisements, you should have heard from me before this, and since my departure from London I think I have not had two hours of twenty-four of rest but Sundays, for in the morning we are on horseback by eight, and so continue in full career from the death of one hare to another, until four at night; then, for the most part, we are five miles from home; by that time I find at my lodging sometimes one, most commonly two packets of letters, all which must be answered before I sleep, for here is none of the Council but myself, no, not a Clerk of the Council nor Privy Signet, so that an ordinary warrant for post horse must pass my own hand, my own secretary being sick at London. And yet, I thank God, never better in health; but wish heartily to be back at London, as you think I have cause, being far from my humour to turn penman at these years. All this disturbance is the fruit of the Commissioners' travail; which, being all ended, saving a preface, hath spent more ink and paper than all the acts, I

his voyage. At his first going abroad he enlisted under Sir Edward Cecil, at Utrecht, with a stipend of nine shillings per week; and, after the peace, was recommended by Anne of Denmark to the Duke of Brunswick, in whose service he probably continued for the remainder of his life.

think, of the last parliament; and even this night the King is resolved to leave his sports, and go in post to London (but to return within two days) to reconcile all matters of doubt, and so to conclude their sitting. For your Lordship's desire to be satisfied touching the parliament, for aught I know, or can imagine, it holdeth; for the King will never be satisfied in mind until this work begun be thoroughly effected. I know from your friends at London you will be thoroughly informed of all proceedings, and other occurrences, therefore I hope you will pardon my brevity. Wishing to you and my Lady, with the young Countess, as much happiness as I do to

Your Lordship's affectionate true friend,

E. WORCESTER.

Royston, 4th of December.

*To the right honourable and his especial good
Lord the Earl of Shrewsbury, these.*

No. XLIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 235.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your Lordship,
THE matter of the Union hath entertained the Lords in so continual employment, as little other business hath in the mean time been dispatched. The said matter is now brought to a full conclusion, and had been before this time interchangeably signed by the Commissioners, but the King disliked the form of the preamble, which was conceived to

be inserted into the articles. The dispute about the same hath only brought the King from Royston to resolve thereof with his Council ; the which done, he intendeth presently to return back thither again. The articles which were agreed on concerning the Union are, as I understand, that all the hostile laws shall be repealed which were formerly made by the two Kings against each other. Secondly, concerning the use of commerce ; that the Scotchmen shall be allowed to trade under the same conditions and liberties as Englishmen do ; save only that it shall be reserved to make a difference in some things to answer the immunities which the Scotchmen do enjoy in France,* lest they should thereby have an advantage over our merchants in their trade. And, thirdly, that the Scots shall be admitted, to all purposes, to the state of natural subjects of this realm, with reservation not to allow them to have any voices in our parliaments, or to be admitted to any offices of the Crown, or of judicature. This, as I hear, is the substance of that which hath been agreed on, which under these heads have other particular parts. It is said that the Scottish Commissioners are to be allowed the sum of £5000 for their charges, which doth not very well satisfy them.

The Duke of Lennox will be shortly ready to

* The Scots paid lower duties than any other nation on their trade with France. It was therefore now agreed that the customs on French commodities imported into Great Britain by Scotsmen should be raised in a like proportion ; such goods excepted as might be shipped in the river of Bourdeaux, where the English enjoyed equal advantages.

depart for France, and is allowed for his charges the sum of £3000. I cannot yet learn that he is to negotiate any business of state. The Lord Admiral will not be ready to go into Spain till the end of March. It is not as yet resolved who shall be employed to the Archduke, for that the Earl of Hertford* doth directly refuse to go, and there is found great difficulty where to make another fit choice of one able and willing to undertake the charge. I understand that the Lord Admiral hath obtained a grant of the suit which was heretofore bestowed on Sir Walter Raleigh for the license of wines. Foreign parts do not at this present afford any news worthy the writing to you. It is only said that the Duke of Boulogne was in danger of late to have been surprised in going abroad a hunting, being betrayed by one of his own followers. Mon-

* Edward Seymour, eldest son by a second wife, and heir by a special entail, to the great Duke of Somerset, of whose titles and estates he had been deprived, when a child, by an act of Parliament procured through the malice of his father's enemies. The late Queen created him Earl of Hertford in her first year, but he soon after incurred her displeasure by marrying the Lady Catherine Grey, daughter and heir to Henry Duke of Suffolk; sister to the amiable and unfortunate Lady Jane; and grand-daughter to Mary, Queen-dowager of France, Henry the Eighth's sister. Elizabeth, whose dread of competitors produced most of those enormities of conduct which have unhappily blackened her fame, imprisoned them both; and, after a confinement of many years, the cause of the Queen's jealousy being removed by the death of the Countess, the Earl was set at liberty, and retired with a broken spirit into the country. He was now, with much importunity, drawn from his retirement to go Ambassador to the Archduke, (towards whom it appears, by a subsequent letter, that he set out on the 12th of April) to conclude the great business of the peace. He died very old, in April 1621, having enjoyed his title sixty-two years.

sieur de la Tremouille is lately dead of sickness, and the Count of Auvergne apprehended, and committed to the Bastille. Monsieur Caron is upon his return out of the Low Countries, but the States as yet refuse to send any other Deputy hither.

Our Court of ladies is preparing to solemnize the Christmas with a gallant mask, which doth cost the Exchequer £3000. Sir Philip Herbert's marriage will also produce another mask among the noblemen and gentlemen. I most humbly acknowledge to your Lordship and my honourable good Lady, that I dare not accept the cartel which it pleased you to send me ; but if in anything I have been wanting in my duty, I will willingly make what reparation for the same it shall please your Honours to command, and will entreat the noble Lady of Pembroke to be a favourable intercessor for me. I am put in comfort that I shall see your Lordship here presently after Christmas, whereof I shall be exceeding glad ; and so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humbly bounden,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

From the Court at Whitehall, Dec. 5th, 1604.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord the
Earl of Shrewsbury, of his Majesty's most
honourable Privy Council.*

No. XLV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 238.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO LORD CRANBORNE.*

Salutem in Xto.

I HAVE received letters from your Lordship, and others of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, containing two points. First, that the Puritans be proceeded against according to the law, except they conform themselves, &c. Secondly, that good care be had unto greedy patrons, that none be admitted in their places but such as are conformable, and otherwise worthy for their virtue and learning. I have written to the three Bishops in this province, and in their absence to their Chancellors, to have a special care of this service, and therein have sent copies of your Lordship's letters, and will take present order in mine own diocese. I wish with all my heart that the like order were given, not only to all Bishops but to all Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, to proceed against Papists and recusants; who of late, partly by their round dealing against the Puritans, and partly by some extraordinary favour, they have grown mightily in number, courage, and insolence. The Puritans, whose fantastical zeal I mislike, though they differ in ceremonies and accidents, yet they agree with us in substance of reli-

* A copy of this remarkable letter may be found likewise in Winwood's Memorials, vol. ii. fol. 40, but with many variations evidently incorrect. For that reason, as well as because it is necessary for the better understanding of Lord Cranborne's very curious answer, (see No. XLVIII.) I reprint it here.

gion, and I think all, or most of them, love his Majesty and the present state, and I hope will yield to conformity ; but the Papists are opposite and contrary in very many points substantial of religion, and cannot but wish the Pope's authority, and Popish religion, to be established. I assure your Honour it is high time to look unto them. Very many are gone from all places to London, and some are come down into the country with great jollity, almost triumphantly. But his Majesty as he hath been brought up in the gospel, and understandeth religion excellently well, so, no doubt, will he protect, maintain, and advance it, even unto the end. So that if the gospel shall quail, and Popery prevail, it will be imputed to you great Councillors, who either procure, or yield to grant, toleration to some.

Good my Lord Cranborne, let me put you in mind that you were born and brought up in true religion. Your worthy father was a worthy instrument to banish superstition, and to advance the gospel ; imitate him in this service especially. And, for other things, as I confess I am not to deal in state matters, yet, as one that honoureth and loveth his most excellent Majesty with all my heart, I wish less wastening of the treasure of the realm, and more moderation in the lawful exercise of hunting, both that poor men's corn may be less spoiled, and other his Majesty's subjects more spared.

The Papists give it forth that the Ecclesiastical commission shall not be renewed any more : Indeed it stayeth very long, albeit there is great want of it ;

I pray your Honour further it. Sir John Bennet will attend your Lordship. Thus, beseeching God to bless your Lordship with his manifold graces, that you may as long serve his most excellent Majesty, as your most wise father did serve most worthy Queen Elizabeth, I bid you most heartily farewell.

Your good Lordship's in Christ most assured,

MATH. EBOR.*

From Bishopsthorp, Dec. 18th, 1604.

No. XLVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 240.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My most honourable good Lord,
—Your Lordship by the address which your Lordship letters, for that I was desirous to of a matter whereof I had before some concerning the promoting of some of to higher dignities, but there is used in the carriage thereof, as I cannot come to the certain knowledge of any thing. The conjecture is, that there is some working to create my

* Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York. Brown Willis, and Drake, probably copying from him, tell us that this Prelate was born in 1529, at Warton, or Wareton, in Lancashire, of the lowest parents; nay, even that he was a foundling. Fuller, however, says that he was the son of Matthew Hutton, of Priest's Hutton in Lancashire, a person descended from a gentleman's family; and the latter part of this account is confirmed by the preamble to a patent of arms, conferred on the Archbishop, May 1, 1584, which states that he was "*ex antiqua Huttonorum familia in Lancastriensi Palatinatu, nobilibus satis parentibus, oriundus.*" He was bred in Trinity College, Cambridge, be-

Lord Admiral a Marquis, in regard of his journey into Spain, and by that opportunity draw on the like favour to others; as namely, my Lord Chamberlain to be also made a Marquis; the Lord Chancellor, and my Lord of Cranborne, to be created Earls. It is appointed day to create the Duke Charles Duke of York; by that time it is judged that something will be discovered of the other matter.*

came Master of Pembroke Hall in that University in 1562, and having deservedly gained a high reputation for his learning, the elegant style of his discourses, and his agreeable delivery of them, found himself master of several valuable preferments at an early time of life, and possessed a very large income for many years previous to his appointment to the Deanery of York in 1567. Here the natural turbulence of his temper broke out in a contest with his Archbishop, Dr. Sandys, which embittered the last years of that good man's life; and though the charges brought against him by the Dean appeared for the most part to be ill-founded, yet the matter was taken up at Court with a kind of party spirit, and the friends of the latter proving the most powerful, obtained the Bishoprick of Durham for him in 1589. He was translated to York in 1595, upon the death of Archbishop Piers; and having now obtained the highest preferment he could hope for, set his face against the government, and engaged in favour of the Puritans, which was then the fashionable mode of opposition. The letter before us is a proof of this disposition, and affords us a general idea of his character, the principal features of which were haughtiness, obstinacy, ill-nature, and ill-manners.

Archbishop Hutton died at Bishopsthorpe, on the 15th or 16th of January, 1605, aged 76, having been thrice married; first, to Catherine, daughter of — Fulmetby; secondly, to Beatrice, daughter of Sir Thomas Fincham, of the Isle of Ely; thirdly, to Frances, widow of Martin Bowes, son of Sir Martin Bowes, an Alderman of London. By his second wife he had two sons; Sir Timothy, who inherited his great fortune, and was ancestor of the present family of Hutton, of Marsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; and Sir Thomas, who settled at Poppleton, in the Ainsty, where his descendants remained till the end of the last century.

* None of these promotions took place, except Prince

The marriage of Sir Philip Herbert and the Lady Susan was yesterday solemnized with great honour,* the King and Queen assisting to the same in the chapel. She was led to the chapel by the Prince and Duke of Holst, and brought back by the Lord Treasurer and the Lord Admiral, and she given by the King; the Court great in number of Lords and Ladies, and both sorts magnificent in bravery. The charge of the gloves and garters given esteemed to amount to well near £1000; but the same well recompensed in the presents of plate, which were given to a great value. His grant is passed unto him for his £1200 land, and it is expected that ere it be long the King will also bestow some dignity on him. The King hath lately passed a grant to my Lord of Worcester of four score pounds, Chequer land, and as much of the Duchy; and the Lord of Fife, President of the Council of Scotland, and the Lord Secretary of Scotland, have also like gifts of good value.

The Duke of Lennox departed the last week into France, slenderly accompanied for one of his sort, many of those that were required to attend him refusing to go. The last letters out of France do report that the King hath appointed the Marquis

Charles's, and Lord Cranborne's. The former was created Duke of York on the 6th of February; the latter Earl of Salisbury on the fourth of May following.

* This passage corrects an error of Camden's, who in his annals of this reign places Sir Philip Herbert's marriage on the 4th of January. So likewise the modern compilers of Peerages, upon his authority.

of Verneuil,* his late mistress, to be kept prisoner in her lodging, and committed the Count of Auvergne, her brother, and Monsieur d'Entragues, her father, to other prisons in Paris, and intendeth to proceed criminally against them. The matter whereof they are accused is, that they conspired against the person of the King; and old Thomas Mergan, that is also a prisoner, is charged to have entertained practices for them with the Spanish Ambassador, and that there was a purpose to convey her bastard son by the King into Spain. We expect shortly an Ambassador to come from the Archduke, called the Baron of Hobbock, but whether to reside here we do not as yet know. It is now at length resolved again to send my Lord of Hertford to take the oath of the Archduke; and to that end the King hath newly written a very express letter unto him to enjoin him to obedience, all excuses set apart, but as yet his Lordship's answer is not returned. I am now also commanded to make me ready to go to reside there; and, though I confess I am not unwilling to undertake the pains of that employment, to endeavour thereby

* Catherine Henrietta, (daughter of Francis de Balzac, Lord of Entragues), created Marchioness of Verneuil by Henry IV. Charles of Valois, Count of Auvergne, was her half-brother, being the natural son of Charles IX. by Mary Touchet, who after that Prince's death married d'Entragues. The ambition of this lady, and the repeated treasons of her family, were sources of continual uneasiness to Henry; for such was his blind attachment to his mistress, that he could never prevail on himself to punish them according to their deserts. They survived him, and were suspected of some concern in the horrible affair of his assassination.

to improve better my poor condition, yet I protes to your Lordship that I am so distracted and discouraged with the dearness of the place where I am to live, and that which it will cost me to make my provisions before my departure, (which will be little less than £1000) as I find myself exceedingly pushed, and know not how to counsel myself; and the rather, that being engaged, as I am, not now to refuse, that I must shift as I may. Sir Richard Spencer* is appointed to go with my Lord Admiral, to be left resident in Spain.

The King doth by proclamation put off the Parliament till the third of October, and resolved to go shortly hence back to Royston; and the Queen appointed afterwards to Greenwich, and there to lay down her great belly. I was in good hope that the Parliament holding, your Lordship would have returned shortly into these parts, and the rather for the purifying, as I was told of my Lady Allathy's† marriage; but seeing it doth otherwise fall out, I will not fail at my first commodity of leisure (which be now dear unto me) to attend to discharge my duty to you, and to commandments, hoping then to obtain pardon of both your Honours for omissions past will be pleased to continue me still and place in your honourable favours, of devoted

* A gentleman of the Privy Chamber. He obtained a revocation of this appointment, pleading poverty and ill-health, and it was given to Sir Charles Cornwallis, a man of better abilities. Spencer was sent Ambassador to the States General, with Sir Ralph Winwood, in 1607.

† Alatheia, the Earl of Shrewsbury's youngest daughter; married soon after to the Earl of Arundel.

and faithful bondsmen as I endeavour with my best industry to deserve to be so reputed by you. The King hath himself to the great controversy between the Lord Zouch and the Lord Chief Justice, concerning the jurisdiction of courts, and as yet the matter is not determined, but is referred to another hearing.* Sir Thomas Bodley† hath been of late very earnestly dealt withal by my Lord of Cranborne to be his assistant in the Secretary's place, but he will be by no means made to hearken thereunto. I am so straightly tied to attend, this being my time of waiting, as I have not had leisure to see my Lady of Pembroke, and Sir Charles Cavendish, and the Ladies, above once since their arrival, but I hope to have leisure better to discharge that duty the next week. And so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship and my honourable good Lady, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humble bounden,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

From the Court at Whitehall, Dec. 28th, 1604.

* Alluding to an attempt made by the four March Counties of Wales to free themselves from the ancient jurisdiction of their Lord President. Sir Dudley Carleton, in a curious and sensible letter to Secretary Winwood, written a few days after this, says, "There hath a great cause troubled them," (the Council) "often and long, between the Lord Zouch, and the Lord Chief Justice; the one standing for his privileges of the Bench, the other for his Court of Presidency, which do sometimes cross one another. The prerogative finds more friends among the Lords, but the Judges and Attorney plead hard for the law; the King stands indifferent; *adhuc sub judice lis est.*"

† Who, having been employed in the late reign in several embassies to France, Germany, Denmark, and the Low Coun-

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 255.)

Right honourable,

The King and Queen and Prince

The King after Shrove tide returns to

many from their benefices, and others
are to be of Oxford and Cambridge

The States assemble all their forces, and re-

tries, had now retired to Oxford, devoting all his time to the forming of that noble library which bears his name. He died Jan. 30th, 1612. See Winwood, vol. iii. fol. 429, 432, for some remarkable particulars concerning his will, &c.

turned to the service of their old Master. Spinola* is made Governor of Friesland, and means to have a great army in those parts, and some ships upon that coast to hinder the traffic of Holland, while the Archduke, with another army, keep the States awake in Flanders ; yet do the States hope to encounter them in all places, which is a miracle, for it is no small sum of money that defrays so great charges : It is thought the French King helps them under hand.

of Averegne's is made,
and such as come think he shall
lose his head. The Duke of Lennox is exceedingly
graced in the Court of France. Am-
bassadors for Spain and the Low Countries
and determine not to stir till the end of
year to have the fair time of the
them.

My Lord of Pembroke is well, and surely is as honourable a kind husband as any is in Great Britain. My Lady much joys it, and gives him every day more and more cause to increase it ; God bless them both with children and long life. My Lady is much honoured by all his friends, and all strive who shall love her best. To me this is a great comfort ; and my Lady shall ever find me an humble servant unto her, and one that shall well observe her. My Lord Pembroke's favour with

* The Marquis Ambrose Spinola, to whom the town of Ostend had been surrendered in the preceding September. He was thereupon appointed Lieutenant General in the Netherlands and created Duke of Sanseverino, and a Grandee of Spain.

the King is more than he will make shew of; and the young worthy Sir Philip grows great in her Majesty's favour, and carries it without envy, for he is very humble to the great Lords, is desirous to do all men good, and hurts no man; Mr. Sandford and myself have dispatched the great gift his Majesty bestowed upon him, and we do yield him a very good account of our labour, for he hath two brave seats in Kent and Wiltshire. It is time to make an end of troubling your Honour; I crave pardon, and rest ever

Your Honour's very humble, to do all service,

Row. WYTE.

Court at Whitehall, Feb. 4th, 1604.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield Lodge.
Haste, haste. I pray you let this run with
the packet.* WYTE.

No. XLVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 257.)

LORD CRANBORNE

TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 1604.*

May it please your Grace,
ALTHOUGH your letter lately written unto me contained rather an acknowledgment of your receipt the letter of my Lords of the Council, than any other subject requiring present answer from myself, yet, when I considered the several parts of the same, I resolved no longer to adventure your

* Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "the Lord Viscount Cranborne's answer to the Lord Archbishop of York's letter, Feb. 1604."

Lordship's censure of my silence ; first, because your place and years deserve too great a respect and reverence to be forgotten by my father's son ; (whom I have so often heard speak of your zealous care and industry to free the Church of God from superstition and idolatry, even in time of greatest difficulty to effect so religious a work ; of which although I have rather cause to speak by former tradition than by any late particular knowledge, because the greatest harvest of your labours were in a manner innded before my spring time, yet it is comfortable to me *fuisse natum Evangelio renato*, and shall be grievous for me to enjoy any state of life which I should be unwilling to lay down for the same) ; secondly, I would be loath that your Lordship, who hath ever loved the truth, should live in such a darkness, through want of better information, as might obscure to you either his Majesty's own clear, zealous, and constant resolution for the preservation of true religion, or the serious cares of my Lords of his privy Council to have his godly and just laws executed.

For your Lordship's opinion concerning the difference in our Church, I do subscribe *ex animo* to your grave and learned judgment in that and all things else of that nature ; having always held it for a certain rule, since I had any knowledge, that the Papists were carried on the left hand with superstitious blindness ; that the Puritans, as your Lordship terms them, were transported on the right with unadvised zeal and . The first, punishable for matter essential ; the second,

necessary to be corrected for disobedience to the lawful ceremonies of the Church; wherein, although many religious men of moderate spirits might be borne with, yet such are the turbulent humours of some that dream of nothing but a new hierarchy, directly opposite to the state of a Monarchy, as the dispensation with such men were the highway to break all the bonds of unity to nourish schism in the Church and Commonwealth.* It is well said of a learned man that there are schisms in habit as well as in opinion, *et non servatur unitas in credendo, nisi adsit in colendo*; and, therefore, where your Lordship seemeth to speak fearfully, as in labouring to reform the one there were some purpose to tolerate the other, I must crave pardon of your Lordship, to reply thus much till I hear you touch the particulars. That it is not a sure foundation to build upon bruits, *nam lingue magister populus*, and all these phrases of "they say" are the common mother and nurses of slanders; neither can I be persuaded otherwise, for as much as I have observed in the place I have held (within the compass whereof some more than vulgar bruits do fall) but that whosoever shall behold the Papists with Puritan spectacles, or the Puritan with Papistical, shall see no other certainty than the multiplication of false images. Besides, my Lord, if that should be true which your Lordship reports,

* The melancholy verification of these maxims which took place about forty years afterwards affords us a new proof of this great statesman's acuteness, as doth indeed almost every sentence of this remarkable letter

which God forbid, that Popery and Papists should increase in those quarters, give me leave to tell your Lordship that you must either provide to defend your own challenge against yourself, and blame your own subordinates if they have dispensed, or else make known who giveth impediments to that timely work of reformation for which you are so well authorised by our religious Sovereign. And therein, my Lord, as I doubt not but your Lordship shall always find a discreet and diligent coadjutor of the Lord President,* a nobleman of whom his Majesty and the State have reason to expect all good and religious endeavours, so let me take the boldness to assume thus much; that your Lordship shall never want any further amplification of your authority, whensoever you shall desire it of his Majesty or his Privy Council, for any matter tending to the suppression of the Romish superstition; and yet, my Lord, will it be hard for them, though they had the eyes of Argus, to work any great effects in any place where the hands of execution discover fears before there be cause of doubt.

And now for that which concerns myself, to whom your Lordship hath given a friendly caveat under the title of a great councillor. I love not to procure or yield to any toleration; a matter which I well know no creature living dare propound to our religious Sovereign. Although I am far from

* Edmund Lord Sheffield, appointed President of the North, September 19th, 1602.

the vanity to esteem my fortunes worthy the style of greatness, yet dare I confidently profess that I will be much less than I am, or rather nothing at all, before I shall ever become an instrument of such a miserable change.

For the rest, which is the moral part of your letter, wherein you observe some extraordinary proportion of his Majesty's gifts and expenses; I acknowledge that memorial to be worthy your Lordship's years and experience, and yet I must say that bounty is a King's quality; that it hath ever been held *Regium, ditare, et non ditiescere*; that all great Princes at their first entries are tied, partly for their own honours, partly out of merit, and often in the true rules of policy, to be less sparing of liberality in *primis auspiciis quam in imperio firmato*; wherein as his Majesty doth daily use convenient moderation according to the change of times and occasion, so hath he left a monument beyond example of his natural care and princely providence, by passing lately an intail to the value of 100,000 marks sterling per annum, wherein he hath absolutely concluded himself from all power of any after separation from his royal issue.

For the last point in your letter, concerning hunting; seeing you have so uncivil clerks as they are like to make my letter as common as they have made your own,* my end being only now in seri-

* In directly reproving the Archbishop for suffering transcripts of his letter (No. XLV.) to get abroad. It appears by a former letter in vol. K of the Talbot MSS. that a copy had been sent to Mr. Gawen, the Earl of Shrewsbury's chaplain at Sheffield manor, by John Chadwick, Vicar of Blithe. "I have sent

ous things to shew you in private what I am to you as well as to myself, I think it impertinent to spend any time in discourse of that, lest men that see the passages between us may think that you and I do both of us forget our accounts for other talents which we have in keeping; only this shall be my conclusion. That as it was a praise in the good Emperor Trajan to be disposed to such manlike and active recreations, so ought it be a joy to us to behold our King of so able a constitution, promising long life, and blessed with so plentiful a posterity, as hath freed our minds from all those fears which did besiege this potent Monarchy, for lack of public declaration of his lineal and lawful succession to the same, whilst it pleased God to continue to the fulness of days our late Sovereign of famous memory. And so for this time I commit, &c.

No. XLIX.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO LORD CRANBORNE. 1604.

My honourable good Lord,
I HAVE acquainted his Majesty with your letter, who read every word both of yours and the Lords', and liketh exceedingly of all your proceedings. I assure your Lordship I saw him not so well pleased with letters in my life; he was very merry at Per-

you," writes the latter, "the copy of my Lord Grace's letter which I shewed you. I pray you deal with it that I be not incumbered about it. But I do hear there be divers in Yorkshire that be ministers which know the contents of it, &c."

kin Warbeck and Thomas Ducey. For the petition, he said he had seen it before in written hand, but never in print; he prayeth heartily that you may take the printer, for then he assureth himself he shall be sharply punished. When he had read both the letters he called for the Archbishop of York's letter, which he read, with your answer to that: He was merry at the first, till as I guessed he came to the wasting of the treasure, and the immoderate exercise of hunting. He began then to alter countenance, and, in the end, said it was the foolishhest letter that he ever read, and your's an excellent answer, paying him soundly, but in good and fair terms. When he came to the end of your letter, where you said your nephew* did neither think of you or his wife, but sleep, he ran with the letter to the next chamber to seek Sir Philip; saying, "look what he hath written of thee," and was very merry withal. His Majesty meaneth to-morrow to take his journey towards Newmarket, for some three or four days, and so to Thetford, if he like the country. And, this being all the news I can advertise you at this time, I will cease your further trouble, ever remaining

Your Lordship's assured to command,

E. WORCESTER.

Royston, 25th of February.

I had almost forgot to let you know that the King would not let me send back the Archbishop's

* Sir Philip Herbert, whose late marriage hath been frequently mentioned. The Countess of Oxford, his wife's mother, was sister to Lord Cranborne.

letter, nor your answer, but willed me to keep them for a while.

No. L.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL. 1604.

My honourable good Lords,
Your Lordships' letters of the 24th, I received this Friday morning, wherewith I presently acquainted his Majesty, who exceedingly well alloweth of your careful endeavours in dispatching and settling the Mid shires, together with the easing of his charge in abating the unnecessary pays in other places. For Mr. Taker, he is glad that he cleared himself so well; and that by his humble submission he hath with the same hand that formerly offended yielded satisfaction. For Mr. Driden, his Majesty greatly commended your grave and judicious proceedings, saying you had sung the 101st Psalm, of mercy and justice. Your Lordships' course with Hildersom, he likewise approveth; hoping that this mild and favourable correction will yield sufficient caution for others to offend in the like. Upon your Lordships' letter, his Majesty commanded me to enjoin Mr. Bywater, that presented him with the book, to appear before my Lord Cranborne on Thursday next, which accordingly is done. There remaineth one point of your Lordships' letter, wherein you desire to be advertised, which is how his Majesty hath done with his cold. Truly, my Lords, for the first day after he went from London, he was some-

what heavy, but, as it seemed, it was not then ripe, but since he began to labour it breaks from him very much. In the pursuing of his chase he would many times complain that he thought his body was stuffed with bubbles, but, thanks be to God, it now weareth away. And now, my Lords, having performed my duty to you in acquainting his Majesty with the particulars of your letter, I must not omit my duty to him in performing his command; that is to return his gracious acceptation of your careful endeavours in his service, yielding, very often, both many gracious words and kind thanks; and if I should but repeat them as often as his Majesty was pleased to utter them, another side of paper would hardly contain it; yet such is the sweetness of his nature and disposition that, notwithstanding all this (after the writing of this letter waiting upon him) he told me he had likewise written to my Lord of Cranborne in his name to give all your Lordships thanks—a comfortable service; where we in doing but our duties, in his Majesty's judgment shall merit so many thanks. Almighty God make us thankful for him; and so, fearing I have troubled your Lordships too long, I will ever rest in all duty,

Your Lordships' humbly to command,

E. WORCESTER.

Royston, February 25th.

Postscript. I had forgot to advertise your Lordships, that to-morrow his Majesty goeth towards Newmarket, where he mindeth to bestow some three or four days; and, as he liketh it, so to go forward to Thetford.

No. LI.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER TO
LORD CRANBORNE. 1604.

THIS day, at two in the afternoon, I received your packet dated the 3rd of this instant, which his Majesty perused abroad, but after he came home I delivered them again. He read over your letter to myself, being thoroughly satisfied in all points; saying it was but a mistake upon the Dean's letter that bred a little sharpness, and he was forced to answer in the same style, but now that he is rightly understood he is very well pleased. The word that most troubled him was "ambulatory proceedings," doubting lest he might be thought either wavering or inconstant in his well-established orders, which he said he never would be; and, the better to comfort us all, this day he hath given very perfect testimony to some ministers that presented a petition for further time that their sincere consciences might be better satisfied, for more particulars whereof I must crave that you will be informed by my letter to the Lords, being, what with riding, writing, and walking, more than half tired. And yet I cannot let pass that when these Puritan petitioners were with the King, the Dean of the Chapel* publicly avouched that whatsoever he

* James Montague, Dean of the Chapel Royal; appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1608, and afterwards translated to Winchester. The King committed the publication of his works to the Prelate's care in 1616, and his preface and dedication abundantly prove how well he was qualified for such a task, as well as for his present situation at Court.

were that stood upon these nice terms of conformity, he would undertake, upon loss of his life, to confute him with learning, and satisfy with reason ; which they desired might be, but I said it was not convenient, the cause having been *coram judice*, and positively set down they were but matters indifferent, it required now obedience, and not every day for every private conscience a particular disputation. I assure your Lordship the King argued the matter very fully, and put them to *non plus*.

Will is exceeding well, but I fear there is a power above your's and mine that will stay him here until Monday ; but I have intreated Sir Philip Herbert and Sir James Hay* not to urge the King further, who have promised they will not. And so, noble Lord, I end, with the best wishes of your Lordship's affectionate friend,

E. WORCESTER.

* This gentleman, who had attended James from Scotland, and was more favoured by him than most of his countrymen, was afterwards created Viscount Doncaster, and Earl of Carlisle. The extravagancy of his voluptuousness hath probably preserved his character from oblivion, particularly in the invention of what were called Ante Suppers ; the manner of which, saith Osborne in his Memoirs, was to have the board covered, at the first entrance of the guests, with dishes as high as a tall man could well reach, filled with the choicest cold viands that could be procured, which as soon as the company was seated, were instantly removed to make room for an equally numerous service of hot meats. Notwithstanding these expensive absurdities he left a very large fortune, partly derived from his marriage with the heiress of the Lords Denny, but more from the King's unlimited bounty. The titles became extinct in his son in 1660.

No. LII.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

It may please your Lordships to be advertised, your letters to me directed, signifying the great comfort you have taken in that which I wrote of his Majesty's gracious acceptation of your pains in his service during the time of his absence, I thought best to present to his Majesty's own view; the rather because I could not by my speech take upon me to express so lively as your own style doth represent the heartiness and zeal wherewith you signify your inward contentment; and if I thought myself not able to express your conceits to him, much less am I to return his to you, with any language that may sufficiently represent a true image of his noble and princely heart towards you in the gracious construction he makes of all your proceedings. May it therefore suffice your Lordships the rather that it pleaseth his Majesty to affirm that he accounts a great part of his happiness to consist in your loyalties, wisdoms, and painful service, wherein he would willingly bear his part, and by his presence amongst you, make his own and your comfort the greater, if his health did not necessarily require these recreations; which, notwithstanding, he will readily leave whensoever any advertisement from your Lordships' shall signify that there is cause. In the mean time, as he easeth himself in your travels, so doth he wish you to take an assured comfort in his gracious acceptance of them.

And now, my honourable Lords, give me leave not only with comfort to take notice of your honourable acceptance of my poor endeavours, but with humble thanks to acknowledge the increase of my bond of duty and affection towards you. Notwithstanding I know they have been accompanied with many errors and more imperfections, yet such are your honourable dispositions, as not only to conceal and shadow them, but to make a favourable interpretation of that which many ways deserved reprehension. But my zeal to his Majesty's service, and dutiful endeavours to give your Lordships satisfaction, shall plead for a qualification of the venial faults of

Your Lordships' humbly to command,

E. WORCESTER.

Thetford, March 1st, 1604.

No. LIII.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER TO

LORD CRANBORNE. 1604.

THE principal point of your Lordship's last letter concerning the careful execution of his Majesty's command, I acquainted him with the Bishop of London's diligence, who therewith is very well satisfied. And, because I know nothing can be more welcome to you than to hear of his Majesty's health, and recovery of his cold; the truth is he hath been very ill, and heavy with it, but thanked be God, it is now almost gone. The reason it hath so long continued hath been the sharpness of the

air and wind ; for every day that he hunteth he taketh a new cold ; for, being hot with riding a long chace, he sitteth in the open air and drinketh which cannot but continue, if not increase, a new cold. He liketh exceeding well of the country, and is resolved for certain to stay these five days in this town. He hath been but once abroad a hunting since his coming hither, and that day he was driven out of the field with press of company, which came to see him ; but therein he took no great delight, therefore came home, and played at cards. Sir William Woodhouse, that is sole director of these parts, hath devised a proclamation that none shall presume to come to him on hunting days ; but those that come to see him, or prefer petitions, shall do it going forth, or coming home. And so, having no other news worth your reading, I will ever rest

Your Lordship's friend to command,

E. WORCESTER.

Thetford, May 3rd.

No. LIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 261.)

ROWLAND WHYTE
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

I RECEIVED the letters it pleased your Honour to send me within enclosed to my Lady, your daughter, and my Lord Sidney. The King is at Thetford, and is so far in love with the pleasures of that place as he means to have a house there. My

Lord of Pembroke, Sir Philip Herbert, Sir James Hay, and divers others, desired of his Majesty, leave to come to exercise the tilt, but leave shall Pembroke have none, till he come himself. My Lady Southampton was brought to bed of a young Lord* upon St. David's day, in the morning; a Saint to be much honoured by that house for so great a blessing, by wearing a leek for ever upon that day. My Lady Pembroke is very well; a better lady lives not; much beloved, much respected here; and as long as I live I will be an humble servant to her, which shall appear by my boldness with her upon every occasion that may fall out and concern her, and I hope she will take it well.

The States' army will be in the field by the middle of April. They have sent four ships of war the last week, well provided, to the coast of the West Indies. They have built three great ships of 1000 tons a piece and upward, and now furnished with all necessaries to go into the East Indies with merchandise; they carry 56 pieces of good ordnance in every ship. The States are advertised that the Turk prepares a great fleet to invade the coasts of Italy and Spain, which may divert the threatening power of the Spanish King against that poor afflicted country. Here is a proclamation come forth to call back all English mariners that serve in any foreign parts. The Duke of

* This child is not mentioned in the family pedigree, and probably died in its infancy. The Earl of Southampton at this time was Henry Wriothesley, the third of his house who had borne that title. His Countess, Elizabeth, daughter of John Vernon, of Hodnet in Staffordshire.

Lennox is on his way homeward, and our great Ambassadors for Spain and Brussels defer their departure till April. Sir Thomas Edmonds can best discourse with your Honour, of all state matters, especially what is done here in the business of religion. Sir Edward Montague, Sir Valentine Knightly, are both put out of the commission of the peace ; so is Sir Francis Hastings.* Upon Thursday my Lord Willoughby is married to Sir Edward Montague's daughter. I most humbly take my leave. I will ever remain

Your Honour's very obedient, to do you all
humble service,

ROWLAND WHYTE.

Ba. Castle, March 4th, 1604.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord the
Earl of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield.*

No. LV.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER TO LORD CRANBORNE.

I CANNOT express how much his Majesty was pleased with your discourse of Bywater ; how well and aptly you took hold of his knavish and mystical positions in his book, which I never read, but as I heard the Dean examine him of the heads thereof,

* Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants of Northamptonshire. They had given umbrage by countenancing the Puritans of that county, who had lately, with the connivance of these gentlemen, presented a petition to the King while he was hunting. The proclamation mentioned in the preceding letter was doubtless devised to prevent such unwelcome interruptions in future.

whose answers, as I wrote to you, I thought somewhat single soled. His Majesty, after he had read it, gave it to the Dean, who kept it two days, and when he restored it back, the King gave it me, willing that presently I should send it to you. After, Bywater, being under the Dean's arrest, preferred a petition to the King to be dismissed; who had been so, but that he willed to stay until he had received some answer, which I received the same morning; whereupon I sent presently to stay him, and so enjoined his appearance. His Majesty said nothing, but took all patiently, as David when Shemai cursed him, and now is very glad of the course taken with him. He was not so well pleased with that as he was vexed with the copies of some letters that my Lord of Northampton sent, which he earnestly desires that the authors of those malicious reports should be found out; I told him I was sure that what was possible to be done by you should be carefully performed; so that if the King's beagle* can hunt by land as well as he hath done *by water*, we will leave capping of Joler, and cap the beagle. And so, being very weary with this day's hunting, I will ever rest your Lordship's assured friend to command,

E. WORCESTER.

Thetford, March 6th.

* A whimsical appellation by which James usually addressed Cecil. (See a letter in the Sydney Papers, vol. ii. 325, beginning, "My little beagle.") This, and the pun on the name "Bywater," are characteristic traits of the humour of that Prince and his Court. See more of these coarse familiarities in another letter from the Earl, dated July 24, 1609.

I had no sooner put name to this letter but I received another packet from you; therefore I stayed this dispatch, to send all under one; since the writing whereof I have delivered your letter to me, and the inclosed, to the King, who is so possessed with the cause, as he willed me certify you that within these two days you shall receive a letter from himself of his opinion. He stayeth the copy of the paper, which you shall receive by the next. I have sent you the Bishop of York's letter, with your's, here enclosed.

No. LVII.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER TO
LORD CRANBORNE. 1604.

Your Lordship shall receive in this inclosed the sweet and comfortable fruit of his Majesty's own garden, which I in my last, by his Majesty's command, promised. At the delivery he willed me to say, that when he sat last among us he then vouchsafed to take upon him the office of attorney, with the gentleman then convened; so now he hath assumed the same in writing epistles upon the copy of Bywater's sweet and charitable collections, whereof his Majesty hath so fully written that I dare say no more. You may see by his superscription how, by the contrary, he values your pains and industry; but I told him, as in the Gospel, "*Ex fructibus cognoscetis eos*," the outward actions declares your inward spirit, the property whereof was *nunquam requiescere* when his business was in handling

His Majesty hath sent you by the Duke of Lennox the letters he received out of France, wherein he noteth both the King and Queen, with Rhony, and all that are near the King, giveth him the style of "King of England, Scotland, &c." but the Duke of Guise writeth him "King of the Isle of Great Britain." His Majesty hath now set down Tuesday next to begin his journey homeward towards Newmarket, where he means to bestow some three days; then to Royston, where he will remain four; and then, I hope, to the wished land of two months' rest. And so, because the King commandeth all haste to this bearer, I will for this time rest your Lordship's assured friend to command,

E. WORCESTER.

Thetford, March 8th.

No. LVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 7.)

EDMUND LASCELLES

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1605.

After a tedious account of a difference between the old Countess of Shrewsbury and the Lady Arabella, and their reconciliation in consequence of a letter from the King to the former, he proceeds:—

I DOUBT not but your Lordship hath heard of the man at Oxford that preacheth in his sleep; it is very true; and he maketh very excellent and learned sermons, by the report of those that have very good judgment, and when he is awake is but

a dull fellow, and known to be no great scholar. In those sermons that he maketh in his sleep he will speak exceeding good Hebrew and Greek, and when he is awake understands neither of the languages ; he professes physic, and his name is Haddock. All the fellows and scholars of the college come as due to hear him preach in his sleep as they do to any other sermon ; and when he wakes he knows nothing what he said, but wondereth to see so many about him. He doth always, both before the sermon and after, pray very zealously and orderly for the King, the Queen, and the Prince, and he proceeds then to his text, as other preachers do. It hath been told the King by two or three that have heard him, and the King thinks it a very strange thing, and is determined to send for him.*

Upon Friday, the 5th of April, his Majesty came from Greenwich to Whitehall, and lay there all night, which made a general report in London that the Queen was in labour ; but was not so, for this Sunday, being the 7th, her Majesty was in the withdrawing chamber, and, therefore, I will crave pardon of your Lordship, to defer the sending of my letters yet a day or two longer, to see if they will prove so happy as to bring your Lordship the first good news. Yesterday, the 6th of April, there landed an Ambassador from the Archduke, that

* This remarkable impostor, Richard Haddock, of New College, is mentioned by Baker and Wilson, who attribute his detection entirely to the King's sagacity. The Earl of Worcester's letter to Lord Cranborne of the 29th affords a sufficient proof of the pains taken by James in this ridiculous affair.

hath brought the King a dozen gallant mares, all with foal, four ambling horses, and two stallions, all coursers of Naples. Upon Tuesday, the 9th of this month, my Lord of Hertford takes his leave of the King for his Low Country journey, and goeth away on the Friday following. His Majesty hath commanded two stately tombs to be begun at Westminster, one for the Queen Elizabeth, another for his Majesty's mother.

Mr. Dean hath written to the old Countess by this bearer, which letter I send your Lordship here inclosed, that if you please to open it you may, so that it be sealed up handsomely again, not to be perceived; and that your Lordship will seal it up with this letter of mine to my Lady Wortley in this other paper, for which purpose I send your Lordship my seal, that it may not differ from the other seal of my letter. I hope I need not intreat your Lordship to dispose so of this letter that it shall not be extant hereafter. Before I received your Lordship's last letter, I heard from your Lordship in such a fashion as I may be much ashamed of; for Mr. Hammond delivered me £40 in gold from your Lordship, which he would neither suffer me to leave with him, nor tell me how it should be disposed; so that I might easily perceive your Lordship's intention, which I am very sorry for, there being no means in me able to deserve such a reward. I most humbly beseech your Lordship that it will please you to wear this plain sword and girdle on hunting this summer, which I would not have presumed to have offered to your Lordship,

but rather in respect of the blade than any thing else, which I think is good, and I know your Lordship doth like it as well for use as ornament. If it please your Lordship to excuse my rudeness, and to accept this in good part, I shall acknowledge myself, as I have ever had cause to do, infinitely bound to your honourable favour. So, presenting my humble service to your Lordship, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's very humbly to command,

EDMUND LASCELLES.

Greenwich, April 11th.

Mr. Dean told me that the special matter contained in his letter to the old Countess was to advise her to intreat of his Majesty, that, in regard of her service to him, it would please his Majesty to make her son Candish a Baron, which she would think a sufficient honour and reward for all. That he though the King might be wrought to do it at the christening of this child, and, if it pleased her to use him as a solicitor in it, he would use his means to further.

I have written to my Lady the news of her Majesty's safe delivery, the day, and the hour; therefore I trouble not your Lordship with the recital of that news.

No. LVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 40.)

LORD LUMLEY

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1605.

I KNOW Mr. Gifford, and other of your noble friends, cannot but fully inform your Lordship of

all things, how they stand here at this present, far otherwise than I, who exceedeth not the compass of my walls, nor have not done but very seldom since Michaelmas. This sport only give me leave to trouble your Lordship withal; that at the joys and shews which the Spanish Ambassador made upon Monday night last, for the birth of the young Prince,* the disorder of our apprentices, and such lewd people, did exceed; for where he had prepared in the street to burn certain lights, in a frame of iron set upon the of the gatehouse were spoiled, and taken by them, with violent and indecent words the Spaniards upon the top of at Somerset House lights for joy and good store of money in readiness silver to have been thrown amongst into the street; whereof good plenty down, these people ungraciously, instead of thanks, did hurl stones at the people that were above, so as by the rebounding of those stones back from the wall, some of the people that stood thick in press at the gate received some hurt. Besides, through their malice, as it is thought, sundry counters were spread in the street, to give occasion of false interpretation that the Spaniard's liberality was not much better. But the same disorders, as I heard, did save the Ambassador a good deal of gold and silver, which he staid by that means, that otherwise should have been likewise bountifully bestowed amongst them.

* Afterwards Philip IV. He was born on the 8th of April.

Thus, my Lord, though this be frivolous, and not worthy your reading, yet, upon this conclusion of peace (the Commissioners being but now gone for the ratifying thereof) it is a heavy thing, in my mind, that the Spaniards should find any such distaste in any English hearts. And so I take my leave, this 19th of April; trusting your Lordship will favourably bear with me that you receive not this letter of my own hand writing, which your Lordship may be sure you should have done if hands and eyes would have permitted it.

Your Lordship's assured friend,

LUMLEY.

No. LIX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 5.

ROWLAND WHYTE
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

I was heartily sorry when I understood the cause of your stay from the feast.* The hope I had to see your Honour there made me forbear to continue my writing. The Duke of Holst and the Earl of Northampton are elected Knights of the Order. Their instalment will be the Tuesday after the christening,† which is upon Sunday se'night.

* The great annual feast of the Knights of the Garter on St. George's day, some particulars of which are given in another place.

† The Queen was brought to bed at Greenwich on the 9th or 10th of April of a daughter, afterwards named Mary, at whose baptism the Duke of Holstein, the Lady Arabella, and the Countess of Northumberland, were sponsors. She died in September, 1607; see a subsequent letter from the Earl of Worcester to the Earl of Salisbury.

The Prince goes to Windsor as President. The Duke of Holst and the Lady Arabella do christen the King's daughter, but the other godmother is not yet certainly known, for one Lady Marquess is great with child, and cannot come; the other is lame, and not able to travel.* They that are named are the Ladies of Northumberland, Worcester, Bedford, Suffolk, and Derby. Against the christening, at her Majesty's earnest desire, these shall receive honour by creation. The Lord Cranborne shall be Earl of Bridgewater, Sir Philip Herbert shall be Baron of Shurland, and Earl of Montgomery; the Lord Sidney shall be Viscount Lisle, or Beauchamp; Sir John Stanhope, Sir William Candish (at my Lady Arabella's suit) and Sir George Carew, her Majesty's Vice-chamberlain, shall be Barons.† I hear that a marriage is concluded between the Earl of Essex‡ and the Lady Catherine Howard, one of my Lord Suffolk's daughters, to the great contentment of my Lady Leicester.§

Upon Wednesday next the great in

* The two Marchionesses of Winchester, mother and daughter, at this time the first peeresses in the realm, and therefore expected to be chosen for this honour.

† These gentlemen are particularly mentioned in other places.

‡ Robert Devereux, a minor. The lady here meant, to whom he was soon after married, was not Catherine, the youngest, but Frances, the Earl of Suffolk's second daughter, whose iniquitous divorce in 1613, and subsequent marriage to Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, are mentioned by all historians.

§ Lettice, daughter of the late Sir Francis Knollys, married first to Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, grandfather to the young Earl here spoken of, and secondly to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whose son by a former marriage (the strange circumstances attending which are related in the first volume) she

Star Chamber between her, the Lord
 Sir Robert Dudley, will have hearing his
 legitimization. Even now assembled
 in the Council Chamber ent dif-
 ference between the King's Bench and

Marches of Wales. Most of the Judges, the King's learned Council and many lawyers are met in this business, the four Marches' shires would free themselves from that government. The Lords determine to take great pains in demising of leases of recusants lands of defective titles, and of , and have appointed certain places, hours, and days, when they sit.

There are certain young gentlemen that shew themselves very desirous to serve the Archduke in the wars of Flanders, and desire leave to go; as Sir Charles Ley; Sir Josselin, Sir Richard Percies; Capt. Winsor, Stockdon, Throgmorton, Billings, and others. The Spanish Ambassador urges to have 2000 volunteers, and would raise them to a regiment, which Sir Charles Percy* shall command, and promises to give them good imprest, to raise them, conduct, transport, and arm them; what will be returned I know not. Spinola is in

was now prosecuting in the Star Chamber. The question of his legitimacy was determined against him in that court, and he retired in disgust to Italy, whence refusing to return, he was deprived of his estates, by a shameful misapplication of the statute of fugitives. *See following papers.*

* Sir Charles, Sir Richard, and Sir Jocelyn Percy, were the fourth, fifth and seventh sons of Henry Earl of Northumberland, who was shot in the Tower in 1585. They had been concerned in Essex's insurrection, but were pardoned by Elizabeth.

Flanders, and is made Knight of the Golden Fleece; some say he is, or shall be, Duke of Sanseverino. He expects 4000 Italians and 3000 Spaniards to reinforce the army; it is said that he hath given the mutineers contentment. He was the last week with 600 horse to view the forts in Flanders, which the States have built to strengthen the passages about Sluis. The French King looks on, and grows very rich, and aids the States with crowns, as it is thought. Monsieur Rhoni hath married his son with the Constable's daughter, and his daughter is married to Monsieur de Rohan. The Prince Conti marrieth Mademoiselle de Guise.*

My Lady Pembroke, your worthy daughter, upon the assurance she had of your Honour's coming up, went to meet you; and, missing you, staid at my Lord of Kent's, to take the air, and returned upon Monday last to Ba. Castle, her sister, my Lady Grey, accompanying her, where they are very well and merry. And let me assure your Honours that my Lady Pembroke is very much respected by all her Lord's friends, she worthily deserving it. It may be the indiscretion of some that love tattling may buzz out the con-

* Maximilian de Bethune, Marquis of Rosny, eldest son of the Duke of Sully, called here "Rhoni." Mademoiselle de Montmorency, the Constable's daughter, had been proposed for him, but he married a lady of the family of Crequy: Margaret de Bethune, his eldest sister, married Henry Duke of Rohan. Francis de Bourbon, prince of Conti, took to his second wife Aloysia Margaret, daughter of Henry Duke of Guise, but not till the 24th of July in this year.

trary, which occasions this protestations of mine to your Honour; and I doubt not but that her Ladyship doth live, and shall ever live, as well contented as any Lady in England, if others suffer her to see and enjoy this happiness; for my part, I will ever continue an humble servant unto her. I most humbly take my leave of your Honour, and remain,

Your Honour's most obedient, to do you all
humble service,

ROWLAND WHYTE.

Court, April 26th, 1605.

No. LX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 10.)

ROWLAND WHYTE

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

I STAYED the packet a day to have my Lord of Pembroke's letters to you, which you shall receive. My Lord Burghley hath made great means to be an Earl, and he hath obtained it; and he hath matched the Lord Ross, his grandchild, with Lady Frances Howard, one of Lord Suffolk's daughters,* which

* Mr. Whyte mistakes strangely in his last letter with regard to a lady of this family, and equally in the passage before us, the Lady Frances, as hath been said, married the Earl of Essex: William Cecil, Lord Roos, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State. William Cecil, eldest son to Lord Cranborne, marrying the Lady Catherine Howard, a younger sister to this Lady Frances, probably occasioned the error.

gave way to his desires. At Court there is one Haddock, of New College in Oxford, by profession a doctor of physick, who uses often times to make long sermons in his sleep. The King's Majesty heard him one night; the next time the Dean of the Chapel and Sir Thomas Chaloner heard him; the third time my Lord of Cranborne caused a bed to be put up in his drawing chamber at Court, and heard him preach, and sent for my Lord Pembroke, Lord Chandos, Lord Danvers, Lord Marr, and others. He doth very orderly begin with his prayer; then to his text, and divides it; and when he hath well and learnedly touched every part, he concludes it, and with groaning and stretching, awakes, and remembers nothing he said. The man seems to be a very honest man, of a good complexion, of a civil conversation, and discreet; hath no books, or place to study; and twice or thrice a week usually preaches. Yet the King will not say what he thinks of it; he will hear him and sift him ere he depart from Court. I have troubled
a discourse of a dreaming

Those gentlemen that shewed themselves so forward to go to the Archduke's service, are somewhat discouraged at the delay, for as yet they have no order nor pleasure signified to take up volunteers. Of late his Majesty being at table, some of these gentlemen being by, marvelled what they meant that thrust themselves into the service of neighbour princes, when with more honour they might go against the Turks.

I most humbly take my leave, and rest to your
Honour, and the worthy young Countess,

An humble servant,

ROWLAND WHYTE.

Court, April 27th, 1605.

No. LXI.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO LORD CRANBORNE. 1605.

My Lord,

HIS Majesty (as I conceived) upon the reading of your letters, was not so fully satisfied with the interrogatory as he expected to be; whereupon he commanded me more particular to set down the points wherein he desires that Mr. Haddock should satisfy him in writing. The first; although he had by word of mouth delivered to his Majesty, and after, somewhat obscurely, set down in writing the principal motive of this his preaching, yet notwithstanding, he would have that point more plainly expressed under his hand. The second whereof he would have been satisfied is the reason of his continuance in that humour. This, in some sort, seemeth to be answered in the first, for the reason that first moved the practice might suffice for the continuance. His Majesty, out of the depth of his wonderful judgment, said no; for the first motive was to a good purpose, but the continuance was nourished in that he felt himself tickled with vain glory to hear himself speak, which is proved by being pleased with the access of an auditory; and

this, in effect, he confessed by word, which he would have directly written. The third ; whereas, during the time of his abode at Court, he preached three sermons, you have satisfied his Majesty for two, but nothing of the other. The last interrogatory that he would have to be answered is, whether if he had been dismissed without discovery, whether he minded to continue that course of preaching, yea or no? and, if he had obtained his end, which, as he saith, was to be a minister, whether then he would have continued that course of preaching by night. These be the things I had in charge, wherein I seem obscure in the delivery I must impute it to ignorance, as not knowing what, nor whereof, you had written, but as near as I could I have set down his Majesty's meaning. And so, in haste, I ever remain

Your Lordship's assured to command,

E. WORCESTER.

April 29th, at 11 at night.

No. LXII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 13.)

EDMUND LASCELLES

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1605.

May it please your Lordship,

I AM sorry those letters your Lordship looked on at my man's return could give you no better satisfaction of their proceedings from whom they came. What Mr. Deane's letter which my man brought down containeth I know not, but this which he

brought up from the old Countess imported nothing, for the Dean showeth it me.

Mr. Candish is at London ; comes to the Court, and waits hard on my Lady Arabella for his Barony ; but I am confidently assured that he will not prevail, for I understand that my Lady Arabella is nothing forward in his business, although we be certainly informed that my Lady hath a promise of the King for one of her uncles to be a Baron ; but it is not likely to be Mr. William, for he is very sparing in his gratuity, as I hear ; would be glad it were done, but would be sorry to part with anything for the doing of it ; and I think he will find in this place an equal proportion betwixt his liberality and our courtesy.* His chief solicitor

* Many hints of the notorious corruption which prevailed at Court in the beginning of this reign appear in these papers. A Mr. Tunsted, who had petitioned the King for a pension, writes thus to the Earl of Shrewsbury, December 3, 1603. "I shall be forced, through a long delay, to surcease my suit till your Honour go up to the Court, my dispatch depending only upon the solicitation of Sir Roger Aston, who, as I am informed, hath the sense of feeling more perfect than the sense of hearing, and therefore I feare something forgetful of my barraine and fruitles negociation, &c." Mrs. Elizabeth Stapleton, who had presented a request of the same kind, tells the Countess in a letter of the 20th of February, 1604, "My petition was delivered from the King to Sir Julius Cæsar ; who told me when I went to him, that his Majesty did not absolutely deny my suite, but would rather have me demande it in another nature ; told me withall he found his Majesty willing to do me good, but that I shold first make my way to some of the Lords of the privye Councell ; specially my Lord Cranborne, and my Lord Treasurer. Therefore once again, good Madam, I humbly beseech you to write your letters to them bothe in my behalfe, whereby I may sone be dispatched (for, having their consents, I make no doubt of the King's) and what consideration they will deeme fitting for me to make for such favor I will." (Talbot Papers, Vol. O. fol. 102.)

to my Lady Arabella is Sir William Bagot. I was with Mr. Candish at my Lady Arabella's chamber, and he intreated me to speak to my Lady Bedford to further him, and to solicit my Lady Arabella in his behalf, but spoke nothing of anything that might move her to spend her breath for him; so that, by the grace of God, he is likely to come good speed. I need not write to your Lordship, that there will be Earls and Barons made at the christening, because your Lordship sees Mr. William Candish is come up to be one, but I will not omit to let your Lordship know who they are, because perchance you have not heard of them all. My Lord of Craunborne, my Lord Burghley, and Sir Philip Herbert, shall be Earls; the first of Bridgewater, the second of Exeter, and Sir Philip of Montgomery, as we hear. My Lord Sydney shall be Viscount Lisle; Sir John Stanhope, Sir George Carew, her Majesty's Vice - chamberlain, Count Arundel, and Mr. William Candish (if my Lady Arabella have no more uncles) shall be Barons.*

I have no news to write to your Lordship, but that the admirable strange preacher in his sleep confessed himself to the King's Majesty to be a counterfeit. Upon Sunday last, the 28th of this month, he sent to the King that if it would please his Majesty to pardon his offence, and deliver him from punishment, he would confess the whole truth

* Thomas Arundel, made a Count of the Empire by Rodolph II. in 1595, for his bravery in Hungary, was created Lord Arundel of Wardour, May 4, 1605. William Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Devonshire) obtained the honour of Baron Cavendish of Hardwick on the same day.

of this deceit wherewith he had abused the world. And so told how that at his first coming to Oxford he had a great desire to study divinity, and to become a preacher ; but found in himself a disability for that faculty, by reason of a stuttering he had in his speech, and a slow imperfect utterance, and therefore betook himself to study physic ; which since he professed, it came to his remembrance, as he saith, that his school-fellows at Winchester had told him many times how he used to speak in his sleep ; and that he did make verse, and speak Latin, with much more quickness of invention and readier utterance than at any time else. Upon this he took a conceit that he would try how near he could come to that ability of utterance by speaking at that time of the night which was nearest to that in which he used to speak in his sleep ; so he determined as soon as he was out of his first sleep to speak some discourse concerning physic ; which he did, and found in himself such a ripeness of invention, and so perfect and ready utterance as he wondered at himself, and practised this fashion of speaking after midnight some four or five times in physic ; which when he found to make so great an alteration of his speech, and ability to discourse, he resolved to try if the same conceit would hold in divinity, which he ever had a desire to study. So he took a text, and prepared himself to preach of it three or four days before he put it in practice ; and when he thought himself ready, that night, as soon as he waked of his first sleep, he sat up in his bed, and in his own conceit made an excellent good

sermon. This he used twice or thrice, not intending that any should have heard him; but the next time he preached, by chance some that lay in the next chamber to him were awake, and heard all that he said. They presently believed that he had talked in his sleep, as he used; and reported the next morning in the college that Mr. Haddock had made an excellent sermon in his sleep. This coming to his ears, he took a pride in it, and practiced it every other night, and so continued for this year and a half, preaching in Latin at Oxford, and in English in the country; and, as he confessed when he came to the King, he thought to have confessed the truth at first; but then, thinking that he could do so cunningly, and had gotten such a reputation of his honesty amongst learned and judicial men that had heard him preach, he continued his former course, and preached four sermons at the Court, one of which the King heard, and my Lord of Cranborne, and other Lords of the Council heard the rest. He will not confess to the King that he had any other end in it but to prefer himself to be a preacher, by this miracle which should commend him to it. I would have sent your Honour two or three of his sermons, but that I could not get them copied forth so quickly as I desired to write to your Lordship, but with my next letters to your Lordship I will send them. The King hath forgiven him graciously, upon promise he shall never practise the like again, and sent him back to Oxford.

So, craving pardon for troubling your Lordship

with so tedious a relation of this counterfeit sleeping preacher, I commend my humble service to your Honour to dispose.

Your Lordship's, very humbly to command,
EDMUND LASCELLES.

Greenwich, April 30th.

No. LXIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 15.)

ROWLAND WHYTE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right Honourable,

THE great cause in the Star Chamber between my Lady Leicester and Sir Robert Dudley was ended and censured upon Friday last. The matter of marriage was not handled at all, only the practise was proved in the proceedings. The depositions to be suppressed and cancelled; the witnesses suspected and disgraced; the bill and answer to be sealed with the seal of that court, and so put by till the court call for them.

Here is assured news come that the States, with an army of 20,000 men, are set before Antwerp. That in seeking to land part of their forces upon Flanders side, over the river, to win Calloo,* they were by Spinola repulsed, with the loss of 3 or 4000 men; in which encounter the States lost two Captains, and three Lieutenants, of the Zealand regiment. The States have sent up the river eight or ten ships of war, and some lie above the town and castle of Antwerp. The magazine

* A fortress five miles west of Antwerp.

of provisions for victuals and ammunition is Burgenopsoom, and with 1600 wagons, newly made, they have carried great store with them. Their army lies above Cowlstein dike, where they make two great breaches, and so let in the water, which drowned much of the country about, even to Antwerp ports. They begin to work with the spade already, and if the Archduke be not able speedily to prevent them, he will find it a matter of great difficulty and danger to remove them. This is all which is yet done ; your Lordship's wisdom can best judge what reputation this brave attempt gives to the States' affairs, if they be able to undergo it and effect it.

This day Doctor Barlow is made Bishop of Rochester, and Doctor Dean of Chester.* My Lord and Lady Pembroke are well now here at Court. She a most noble worthy lady, but no good courtier ; for here men live *injurias ferendo, gracias agendo* : time will teach her to tread the path which her friends have done before her here. I was once at Broad Street, to have kissed my Lady Shrewsbury's hands, but I found her so nobly visited with great company that I forbore to trouble her Honour at that time, and the next day she departed hence. I humbly crave pardon in the not obeying of your Lordship's commandment, and her's, in that

* William Barlow, elected Bishop of Rochester, May 23, this year, and consecrated June 30. He was translated to Lincoln in 1608, and died suddenly, at Bugden, September 7th, 1613. Henry Parry, who succeeded him in the Deanery of Chester, and died Bishop of Worcester, December 12th, 1616.

point. My Lord of Hertford is now returning homewards, and some thing was coming to Antwerp the very same day which the States set before it, which diverted his journey to Ghent, and so to Sas,* thence to Flushing, where his Majesty's ships are sent to attend him for his transportation back. From my Lord Admiral† here is no news come yet, only uncertain bruits that some of his company should be dead, which is not believed. The four shires of the Marches of Wales do purpose to free themselves from the government of Wales.

I most humbly take my leave. I am stayed from going my journey into Wales by some of my honourable friends yet fourteen days. If any further news happen I will advertise it to your Honour. I desire to understand if this come safely to your hands.

I rest your Honour's most bounden,

WHYTE.

Court, May 13th, 1605.

Her Majesty is churched upon Whit Sunday, and the great tilting will be upon Whit Monday; the Earl of Montgomery is one.

The Herberts every cockpit day,

Do carry away

The gold and glory of the day.

* Sas van Ghent, a town twelve miles north of Ghent, or Ghand, as it is here called.

† He was now returning from Spain, whither he had been to confirm the peace.

No. LXIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. F. fol. 19.)

P. SANFORD TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

It is now so long since my letters presented my duty, that I scarcely dare set it in the front of these without some apology; but the late being of my Lady of Shrewsbury in these parts, with the small store of note-worthy occurrents, will I hope so sufficiently shroud it that it shall come still to your sight with the wonted welcome. And though I be persuaded that your Lordship hath fuller and better advertisements of all business, both domestic and foreign, yet, that my intelligence may rather be blamed than my endeavour, your Honour shall briefly have from me what now is most in discourse.

In the Star Chamber their Lordships were lately moved to alter the order made against Sir Robert Dudley, especially in two points; the one, that where his witnesses were censured as suspected, now they should be set down only as "subject to suspicion;" the other, that where the Earl of Leicester's lands were said to be reverted to the Crown, it should be only "supposed to be reverted." These things, because they seemed much to prejudicate the legitimation, were far pressed; but the order was entered as it was first set down upon the speeches, especially of the Earl of Salisbury, the Lord Treasurer, and Chief Justice, the Earl of Northumberland holding hardly for the contrary.

The King is expected this day at Whitehall,

M 2

where some nights he lies, hunting the day time about London somewhere, and returning to Greenwich, where as yet the household is. Much speech hath been bruited of making officers and councillors, and some such matter is doubtless in hand, but proceeds not, because all will not yet go as they would have it. The King is strong for some that he affects, and such as others affect not. We,* among the rest, do stand and grow, I hope, to the comfort of all our friends.

The States' army in the Low Countries, about Sasse, is waited on by that of the Archduke; not much likely to be attempted by either, as it is thought, for this summer, unless the late accident put new life into the States; for on Sunday and Monday last they lighted on ten sail of the Spanish fleet, which were bringing 1600 soldiers, but distressed between Calais and Dover, where three of them ran themselves on the English shore, whereof one was burnt on the place. The men, in good number, but sore hurt, got into Dover; but the most part were taken at sea, and, as it is thought, cruelly put to death. The rest of the fleet, which brings 3000 more, is expected, and if they light on the Hollanders will there end their service. Out of Spain letters are even now come, as your Lordship may perceive by the enclosed, which came in a letter of direction to Mr. Whyte, who remembers his humble service to your Honour, and prayed me to send it. My Lord is at the Court, and

* Meaning the Herbert family.

knows not of this dispatch ; my Lady of Pembroke told me she would write. I will not further trouble your Lordship at this time, but, humbly remembering my duty, will take leave, heartily praying for your perpetual happiness.

Your Lordship's most bounden and ever devoted,
P. SANFORD.

At Baynard's Castle, June 7th, 1605.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord,
the Earl of Shrewsbury, &c.*

No. LXV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 1.)

P. SANFORD TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

My humbly duty remembered. The challenge your Honour made to me was fearful, till the same hand that gave the wound applied the medicine ; so that now I account that I stand *rectus in curia*, safe for the impeachment of honesty ; let them shift for honour that have the cumber of it. They threaten to acquit themselves every day, and it may be at length they will, but to many good things I tell them they are not over forward.

News here is none, but of the expectation of the Lord Admiral, for whose convoy to the Court, Rowland Whyte is dispatched to Portsmouth, with warrant to furnish 400 post-horses, and 30 carts ; it is said there comes in his company an Ambassador from Spain. It was appointed, and yet it holds, that the Earl of Worcester shall immediately go for the parts of Monmouth and Hereford

honourable Lady's hand ; I trust, by the Grace of God, he shall be merrily eaten at the Assizes, where your Lordship and my Lady shall be often remembered. My bald buck lives still to wait upon your Lordship's and my Lady's coming hither, which I expect whensoever shall please you to appoint ; only this, that my Lady do not hit him through the nose, for marring his white face ; howbeit I know her Ladyship takes pity of my bucks, since the last time it pleased her to take the travel to shoot at them. I am afraid that my honourable Ladies, my Lady Alathia, and my Lady Cavendish, will command their arrow heads to be very sharp ; yet I charitably trust such good Ladies will be pitiful. I may well afford your Lordship, and such as attend upon you, bucks here, if you can kill them ; for I understand your Lordship, and my honourable cousin, Sir Charles Cavendish, will bestow more bucks upon me than will serve to furnish the best Sheriff's diet ; and so, of my bountiful mind, I mean to kill in my own park just not one.

I am sorry for Sir Robert Dudley's great overthrow, because I was much bound in duty to his father ; and if he do marry Mrs. Southwell it is felony by these last statutes.* My Lord Cavendish's

* Sir Robert Dudley, who was at this time married to Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneley, had lately eloped with Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrising in Norfolk, and this imprudent step put a finishing stroke to all his future prospects in England, as it afforded James a new plea for the unjust assumption of the late Earl of Leicester's estates. The fair frail one lived for several years in Italy with Sir Robert, bearing the title of Duchess of Northumberland, the Dukedom of which the Duke of Tuscany had affected

lady is very sick at the Oldcotes.* It is said my old Lady and she have had some discontenting speeches. The Lady Bowes is this day come home. I wish her some good night company, to defend her from walking spirits. I do not think the Judges will come to Derby upon Saturday, for they will not sit upon any causes upon Sunday; so as I trust they will continue their ordinary times; I do mean to send to Nottingham to understand their pleasures. The Sheriff of Lincolushire is lately dead, as I hear upon Wednesday last; and, as I take, there must be a new commission and Sheriff appointed before those Assizes, which will stay the Judges' haste thence.

My Moll, I thank God, is as I can wish; but more sickly than she was upon my little black eyes. It will be our comfort to see you and my good Lady at our old house; and, with our duties, we rest at your service.

FRANCIS LEAKE

Sutton, July 6th, 1605.

*To the right honourable good Lord the Earl
of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield Manor.*

to confer on her reputed husband by letters patent. It is strange that neither Dugdale, in the diffuse account of the Dudleys given in his History of Warwickshire, nor Collins, in his Memoirs of that family, prefixed to the Sydney Papers, should mention this remarkable connection.

* Oldcotes, one of the houses built in Derbyshire by the old Countess of Shrewsbury.

LXVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 103.)

EDMUND LASCELLES
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1605.

May it please your Lordship,

In my last letter to your Honour I forgot to acquaint your Lordship with a business which I was desired to break to your Lordship by an honourable gentleman, my good friend, and one whom I am sure your Lordship doth very well esteem. It is Sir Allan Percy,* who hath been informed (and indeed when he told me I confirmed it, that I had heard as much) that there is one Mr. Curzon in Derbyshire, who hath a daughter that is a very good marriage, she being his only daughter and heir, and himself a man of £700 land by year, or thereabouts. I perceive by him that he is willing to match himself to such a fortune, and therefore desirous to understand the truth of this matter; for which cause he hath intreated me to write to your Honour, and to crave your Lordship's assistance in this matter, whom he knoweth to be both judicial and powerful to do him good; and intreats that your Lordship will be pleased to write to me what the gentleman's estate is, and whether your Lordship think that he will like of such a match for his daughter or no, as also of what quality and fashion

* Sir Allan Percy, K. B., sixth son of Henry Earl of Northumberland. The marriage here proposed did not take effect; for Sir Allan married a Fitz of Devonshire, and the lady (Mary, daughter and heir of Sir George Curzon, of Croxhall) was soon after wedded to Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

the gentlewoman is. If these things fall out according to what he hath heard, and that your Lordship shall think it a matter like to be entertained by her father, then he intends to come down into the country to see her, and if it proves otherwise, then he desires it may rest only with your Lordship. What your Lordship shall think fit to return in answer of this, I beseech your Honour write it to Sir Allan Percy, and take knowledge that I intreated your Lordship to do so ; for I am now going into the Low Country to see the armies, and shall not return till Michaelmas ; therefore, I pray your Lordship, send no letters to me till I write to your Honour that I am returned.

The Court is now at Sir Anthony Mildmay's, both for the King and Queen. Here is, also, my Lord of Salisbury, my Lord of Suffolk, my Lord of Devonshire, my Lord of Northampton, and other Lords of the Council, which makes the train very great ; but news here is none, neither public nor private business stirring ; no suits granted, but all very quiet and excellent hunting. Some two days since here came news to the Court from Nonsuch, that young Mr. Sidney, my Lord of Lisle's son, that was with the Prince, hath stabbed his schoolmaster with a knife, for offering to whip him, so dangerously as it is thought he cannot live. The King, when he was told of it, was very much displeased ; and gave commandment presently that he should be discharged from attending the Prince any longer, and so he is sent away to his father's. His father was gone over to Flushing before this mischance

happened. So, with remembrance of my humble duty to your Lordship, and my honourable good Lady, resting ever a thankful servant to the uttermost of my power for your Lordship's many honourable favours, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honour's most humbly to command,

EDMUND LASCELLES.

From the Court at Apethorpe, August 6th.

*To the right honourable my especial good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the Lords of
his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.*

No. LXVIII.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF SALISBURY TO ROGER KIRKHAM. 1605.

Kirkham,

THE King hath this day resolved of a Parliament to begin the 3rd of November. I am very desirous to have my sons of it, which makes me thus timely to give you notice of it, to the end that you may acquaint Mr. Keeting, and such others of the better sort at Hertford, of my desire of their continuance of their respects to me, and my son, which I shall acknowledge with all thankfulness. I would have you presently go to St. Albans, and speak with Mr. Pemberton, and such others as you conceive to be most affectionate to me, and let them know that I should take it as an expression of their respect to me if they would choose my younger son to be one of their burgesses. If you find any difficulty in it, give it over, and let there

be as little notice of it as may be.* I am by the King's commandment to be a Commissioner, with fifteen other Lords (whereof none of the Council, but my Lord of Holland, my Lord of Berkshire, and self) to treat of an accommodation of this great business betwixt us and the Scots. This will take up so much time, as if I should have deferred sending to those towns till my return, it may be they might have an excuse in saying they were engaged before I sent to them, which now they cannot do. Let me hear from you what their answer is as soon as conveniently you may, which is all I have to say unto you at this time ; and so I rest your loving Master,

SALISBURY.

To my servant, Roger Kirkham.

No. LXIX.

(Cecil Papers.)

To the right honourable the EARL OF SALISBURY, Principal Secretary to his Majesty, the humble petition of JOHN STREET, of the City of Worcester. 1605.

HUMBLY shewing unto your good Lordship, that whereas the Petitioner hearing of these late traitorous rebels, did, amongst others of the said city of Worcester, voluntarily pursue them, well appointed, to the place of their last refuge ; where he carried himself so resolute, (not without the great

* We have here, contrary to a vulgar error, a proof that seats in the House of Commons were eagerly sought for at this time. Many instances too occur in the Talbot MSS. of elections contested with much heat in the late reign.

danger of his life) that it was his fortune at two shots to slay three of the principal of them, viz. Percy, Catesby, and Wright, and to hurt Ruckwood sore besides; and since spared no cost to provide surgery, and all other necessary means for the preservation of their lives that were sore hurt, attending them hither at his own charges, without having any benefit in the world by them. And, whereas it pleased his Majesty to promise him that would bring in Percy alive £1000, and his whole estate, the Petitioner most humbly beseecheth your good Lordship, of your wonted honourable favour, to be a means to his Highness to bestow upon him either the said £1000, or else a pension during life, as to his Majesty shall be thought fittest; which will be an encouragement to others, that expect him to be highly rewarded, to hazard their lives in the like action, if occasion shall be offered. And, according to his bounden duty, he shall ever pray for the increase of your Lordship's honour and happiness.

No. LXX.

(Cecil Papers.)

THOMAS COE TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY.

Right honourable,

Not being ignorant what the office of a good subject is, and what is requisite for the final compliment of so princely a service, I have endeavoured to impart to his highness, by letters delivered by the Sheriffs of London unto your Honour's own hands, the primary intelligence of these late dan-

gerous treasons ; which were plainly discovered unto me, though not so significantly related to his Majesty, as doubting lest my said letters might be opened before they came to his Majesty's view. My good Lord, my writing so obscurely, and instituting my narration by the name of a dream or vision, was occasioned for the reason aforesaid ; that it was a dream, or idle phantasy, but such an approved truth as was wrested from a notorious Papist, into whom I did so far insinuate by private conference that he confessed unto me the whole circumference of this treason, as it is since fallen out ;* with more dangerous accidents foretold should shortly ensue upon the King's own person, the Queen, Prince, Duke, and the nobility of this kingdom ; which hath not yet been revealed by any, except it be rightly understood what the contents of my said letters do import, whereof no mortal judgment can make a true construction before I shall interpret the enigmatical sense of the same : I carrying this strong conceit : that his Majesty, long before this, for his Highness' own safety, would have commanded my attendance, the subject of my treatise being as yet, for the preservation for the King and state. But, my good Lord, I understand the impediments of the execution of this service to be these : that it was informed to your Honour that my said letters were written

* It should seem then that the famous letter transmitted to James by Lord Monteagle, for the right construction of which that Prince's penetration hath been so highly extolled by some historians, was not the only previous intelligence communicated to him of the Gunpowder Treason.

by the sudden motive of a distracted brain, and that my memory was strained by long duties, beyond the stop of a reasonable understanding. By other favourites of Popery it hath been given out that I cunningly made this invention to rid myself out of execution. For the first objection, it is answered in the latter surmise by a position contradictory ; that mad men cannot be provident for their own good. Where reason is no guide *individuus subito labitur in errores*. If this were not, yet the event shows it to be otherwise ; for no sooner had I received this intelligence but that I presently discharged myself out of execution, albeit I might have stood upon better advantage, for that some of the said executions were forged, and be so adjudged ; so as that could be no excuse why I should be barred from having access to his Majesty and your Honour, to whom, as most comprehensive in such matters of high quality, I specially intended to make the first demonstrations of this business ; which I would have prosecuted with better effect had I not been hindered by the practice of a malevolent and most obstinate recusant, one Lazareth Garth, a Cursitor of the Chancery, who hath forcibly broken up my chamber, and embezzled all my writings fit for the execution of this service ; and hath also by untrue suggestions possessed my Lord Chancellor and my Lord Chief Justices that their Honours have restrained me upon their commands ; so that I cannot be permitted to come to mine answer, notwithstanding many supplications I have made to their Lordships to that effect.

My humble suit is, first to his Majesty, next to your Honour and the rest of the Council, that I may have audience with speed, for the good of his Majesty, and the peace of this kingdom, and for the avoiding of imminent dangers; from which I pray the Almighty God to give a timely and most happy deliverance, wherein I am ready, even with the spending of my dearest blood, to shew a true office of a loyal and most obedient subject.

Your Honour's, in all humility,

THOMAS COE.

Le Counter, Wood Street, London, (most unjustly oppressed) 20th December, 1605.

No. LXXI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 42.)

ANTHONY WINGFIELD

TO THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable, my very good Lord and Lady, I AM now not only in duty compelled but pricked also in conscience to redeem my too much overgrown negligence in writing, and in a manner driven to pray forgiveness of sins, which we Protestants firmly hold as our principal prop in the point of justification. Yet, lest our faith seem idle, whereof we are much accused, this small work of love and duty, in some good measure (as the Puritans use to speak) I thought good to perform; with hope that your Honour will accept it in such sort as Almighty God accepteth our works, who we, on our side, say loveth not the person for the

work, but the work for the person. Somewhat, also, out of the true lively faith I have ever reposed in your honourable favours and goodness I may truly allege; that I fail not to go on still in the instruction of my two sweet cousins, and I thank God not unprofitably, by reason of their aptness and towardness, my cousin William being no way inferior to his brother either in wit or will; yet this poor work of mine I hold nothing sufficient to deserve the tenth part of that kind acceptance you afford by your late honourable letters, for which I most humbly thank your Honour. My cousins desire to be humbly excused to your Honour, that they wrote not by this bearer, being loth to lose an afternoon's study; and they very honestly protest, in Latin, *quod differtur non aufertur*, being minded to present your Honour very shortly with some dutiful lines.

Now I most humbly intreat your Honour to receive in good part this homely English epigram hereunder written of the contented Peer;* not so wittily framed as Sir Peter Evers could have done, and many others more happily endued that way than myself, but proceeding from an earnest zeal to decipher plainly the true meaning and sense of his worshipful contentment. So, with remembrance of most humble duty, wishing to your Honour all

* This contented Peer was probably the Earl of Salisbury, whose extensive purchases and inclosures in Hertfordshire caused some murmurs about this time.

happy prosperity, I humbly take my leave. From
Welbeck, March 20th, 1605.

Your Honour's most humbly,
ANTHONY WINGFIELD.

*To the right honourable his very good Lord and Lady
the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, dd.*

The Peer content, but not contented Peer,
Saith still content, but never is content ;
For, search the wide world over far and near,
None like this Peer to filthy lucre bent,
Content, he saith, but you must thus expound him,
Content to buy his neighbour's lands that bound him.
Much amiss but nothing amended ;
The subsidies are granted, and the Parliament ended.

No. LXXII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 82.)

THE EARL OF KENT TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My very honourable and good Lord and brother,
I RECEIVED yesterday your honourable and friendly
lines by John Sibley, whereby it pleased your
Lordship to advertise me of the untruth of those
reports and bruits spread abroad of so horrible a
treason against his Majesty's precious life.* These
false bruits, as your Lordship doth well note, came

* Soon after the discovery of the Gunpowder Treason it was suddenly reported in London that the King was stabbed with a poisoned knife, at Woking in Surrey (erroneously called Okingham by Wilson, and others) where he was hunting. Some writers of more than ordinary depth tell us very gravely that this rumour was contrived by the courtiers to accelerate the supplies, which having met with some little opposition in the House of Commons, were cheerfully granted by that assembly in the moment of their exultation caused by the news of the King's safety.

very speedily, not only to your Honours of the Privy Council at the Court, and so to London, but also into these parts, and, not unlike, into a great part of the kingdom. All the other day, being Sunday, we here knew nothing certainly to the contrary but that the worst might be feared by that which we heard; but the greater fear and astonishment this sudden fearful rumour hath every where generally occasioned, the more singular comfort and joy will now redound to every true hearted subject by the contrary true report of his Majesty's safety, for which they shall have so just cause to sound forth God's praise, together with instant prayer for his Highness's long, happy, and prosperous reign over us.

Shortly after the receipt of your Lordship's letters I received also his Majesty's proclamation, publishing the same joyful news; which I thought fit to send forthwith to Bedford, to be there presently proclaimed, if before it were not. Thus my good Lord (having nothing but most hearty thanks to return, as first to God so next to your Lordship, whose honourable care and kindness hath been in such speedy and ample manner to make me partaker of this so happy and welcome news) with my kindest and most friendly salutations to your Lordship and my honourable good Lady, wishing always to both your Honours all honour and happiness, to your greatest joy and comfort, I take my leave, committing your Honours to God Almighty's protection, resting ever

Your Lordship's most assured true friend and
 loving brother,
 H. KENT.*

Wrest, March 25th, 1606.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
 and brother the Earl of Shrewsbury, of his
 Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.*

No. LXXIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 53.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
 TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY,

Right honourable, and my very good Lord,
 I FIND, both by your Lordship's letters, and also
 by the report of my servant, how much I am bound
 to your Lordship's honourable favour for the care
 which it pleaseth your Lordship to take that favour-
 able interpretation may be made of my poor endea-
 vours in his Majesty's service here, wherein I will
 strive to give all the satisfaction which dependeth
 on my industry. And though I may boldly say that
 the business which do pass in this place do impose
 more trouble and pains on me than any other minis-
 ter abroad taketh, yet would I willingly undergo a
 much greater task so as my exercise were not such
 as it is, to make head to the continual practices of
 our lewd instruments here,† whose restless spirits

* Henry Grey, fifth Earl of Kent, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford. This nobleman, and his brother, Reginald (whom he succeeded), by great frugality re-established the fortune of their family, which had been so extremely reduced that their father and grandfather always declined using the title. He died in January, 1615. See more of him in the *Peerages*, art. *Marchioness Grey*.

† Probably meaning persons who had been employed as spies by our ministers previously to the late peace.

do never leave labouring to set afoot all the mischievous devises that may be thought of, both against his Majesty and the State ; and to put us out again with Spain and these countries, that they may recover their former credit to be of as necessary use for practice as heretofore they have been. In some they omit nothing which may serve either for exasperation (for which they inforce the severity of the new laws which are made against the Catholics in England) or which may otherwise augment, or give encouragement against us, as are the reports which they make of our great weakness and penurious wants in England, by our profused spending there.

I know it is needless to advertise your Lordship of the occurrences of these parties, for that your Lordship doth partake of the knowledge of that which I write unto my Lord of Salisbury ; and much I cannot write unto your Lordship at this time, for that as yet we are only in expectation upon what enterprises the Marquis of Spinola will fix, who doth threaten that he hath some special designs in hand by the great preparations which he maketh, whereof we cannot as yet judge but by likelihood, but within a very few days we shall be satisfied thereof. The purpose is to assail the States in divers places, for the better means of taking advantage against them by the distracting of their forces.

I am sorry that I have occasion so often to importune your Lordship about my tedious business ; which, as it is much against my nature to do, so I

would not so much trouble your Lordship therein if the extremity of my necessity did not urge me thereunto. And, therefore, I humbly beseech your Lordship to pardon my reiterated suit that it will please your Lordship to bind me doubly unto you for favourable expedition, which having ever promised myself confidently, out of the assurance of your Lordship's noble disposition, it doth grieve me now to find uncomfortable new references to a further prolongation of time. I send your Lordship herewith some letters for Mr. Talbot of Grafton. And so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship and my honourable good Lady, and to Sir Charles Cavendish and his Lady, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humble devoted,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

From Brussels, June 27th, 1606.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, of his Majesty's
most honourable Privy Council.*

No. LXXIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 63.)

LORD LISLE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My very good Lord,

I TRUST by this time your Lordship is safe, and well arrived at Sheffield, and yet that you find it had been as good to have followed your friends' persuasions, and not have undertaken a walk this time of the year half way to the North Pole, seeing that I hope your Lordship will be here again at the Parliament, which, for aught that I can hear, doth

hold at the day appointed, there being good cause to believe that the plague will not be vehement in London.

Here is expected every day the Count of Vaudemont, youngest son to the Duke of Lorraine, who, according to the list which is delivered, hath as great a train* as the King of Denmark† brought on shore with him. There was consultation if the King should defray him, but at the last it was concluded that he will not. Divers of the Scottish ministers which were sent for are at London, but methinks the opinion of the conference with them grows somewhat cold; neither, for aught I can hear, if they be called unto it will they say much.‡ The Earl of Mar§ continueth at Hampton, very dangerously sick. The King of France's son is

* He was attended, saith Sir Richard Baker, by seven counts, ten barons, forty gentlemen of quality, and six score common persons.

† Christiern IV. brother to the Queen. He arrived on the 17th of July (unexpectedly, according to Camden; having been long expected, saith Echard) and stayed till the 12th of August.

‡ The King was now attempting, but with less ceremony, to establish that sort of agreement between the churches of England and Scotland which the English Puritans, on their part had found it convenient, for the present, to seem satisfied with after the famous conference at Hampton Court. The Bishops Andrews and Barlow, Doctor King, Dean of Christchurch, and Doctor Buckridge (*see the next letter*) were appointed to meet the two Melvils, and other eminent Scottish ministers, who came to London on this business, a full account of which may be found in Spotswood.

§ John Erskine, seventh Earl of Mar, head of the French faction in England. He had superintended the education of Prince Henry, soon after whose death he retired into Scotland, where he was made Lord Treasurer, and died in 1634.

christened, and named Louis.* Matters between the Pope and the State of Venice† stand in the former terms, publishing each against other invectives in print. Borch remaineth besieged, but I fear will not do so long; for the outworks, upon the death of Colonel Edmonds, being lost, Spinola besiegeth the town so straight, and lieth so strong entrenched, as there is little hope for Count Maurice, though he lie very near him, to succour it without giving him a great advantage; which the place, considering the consequence, is not worth.

And, to come back to our own home; the King goes this morning, and the Queen with him, to end his summer hunting at Windsor, and I think it will be Friday before they be here again. My Lord of Salisbury, God be praised, is well recovered, yet I think will not see the King till he come hither again. My Lord Chamberlain is well and , and so be all the great ones. I have yet done little in the matter of my Lady Arabella; I fear the Queen's inclination, and the doubt that it will be an entrance to put the whole down; My Lady shall command me and my best services, and much the more seeing that your Lordship doth make yourself a party, to whom I must and ever

* Afterwards Louis XIII. He was now five years old.

† Paul V. after long disputes, had lately excommunicated the Venetians for denying his authority in temporal affairs, and they in return, protested against his conduct, and banished the Jesuits from the republic. Their differences were settled by the mediation of the King of France in April, 1607, to the great mortification of the Pope, who was obliged to give up almost every point he had contended for.

will acknowledge myself much bound, and will strive with my best endeavours towards your Lordship and my Lady Shrewsbury, to prove myself to be

Your Lordship's very affectionate cousin
to command,

LISLE.*

At Hampton Court, Sept. 11th, 1606.

* Robert Sydney, second son of Sir Henry Sydney, an eminent statesman in the three last reigns, by Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. He received his education under his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, whom he accompanied to his government of the Low Countries in 1585; was sent Ambassador in 1588 to the King of Scots, to discover that Prince's intentions with regard to the great schemes of Spain; and in 1593 to Henry the Fourth of France. He afterwards commanded the English forces in the Netherlands, jointly with Sir Francis Vere, and on James's accession was created Baron Sydney of Penshurst in Kent, and appointed Governor of Flushing, and Chamberlain to the Queen. On the 4th of May, 1605, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lisle, and in 1618 to the Earldom of Leicester, having been previously honoured with the Order of the Garter. He died July 13, 1626, leaving a character (at that time common enough in the Court) which afforded little room for esteem, and perhaps less for censure; having been indebted for his honours rather to the splendour of his descent than to his own personal merit. He married Barbara, daughter and heir to John Gamage, of Coytie in Glamorganshire, by whom he had three sons; William, and Henry, who died unmarried; and Robert, his successor; and eight daughters; of whom Mary was married to Sir Robert Wroth, of Durance in Middlesex; Catherine, to Sir Lewis Mansel; Philippa, to Sir John Hobart, an ancestor of the Earl of Buckinghamshire; and Barbara, to Sir Thomas Smythe, from whom the Viscounts Strangford of Ireland are descended, now Baron Penshurst in the United Kingdom.

No. LXXV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 65.)

ROWLAND WHYTE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My good Lord,

THE lost stag was found, and bravely killed, and his head brought in great pomp to the Privy Chamber, which hath made an end of all displeasure with bounds and huntsmen. Yesterday I wrote a long letter to your Honour, with a packet that went, which I hope the post of Tuxford hath sent unto you before this.

The term is certainly adjourned to Mensis Michaelis, for the proclamation is signed, is a printing, and will be published. The Duke of Courland dined with the King yesterday in the Privy Chamber, and yesterday Doctor Buckeridge* preached before the King, and proved by Scripture and history, with many excellent examples, the supremacy of the King, and that in all ages the authority of Kings governed and ruled all presbiter and clergy. At this sermon were all the Puritans of Scotland that were here. Twice the Bishops and Ministers of Scotland have had conference before the King, but no English Councillor, nor English Bishop, or Minister, or any other Englishman, was admitted, only the Dean of the Chapel was by his Majesty specially commanded

* John Buckeridge, President of St. John's College in Oxford, one of the King's Chaplains, and a most eminent preacher of that time. He was appointed Bishop of Rochester in 1611, and translated to Ely in 1627; and was the author of a tract then in high estimation, "*De Potestate Papæ in Rebus Temporalibus*." He died in 1631.

to be by. It seems, for aught can be preached or said unto them, that they are the same *opiniastre* in their humours.

This night the Earl of Vaudemont will be here, with his crew, *plus clinquan que le soleil*. The King's Majesty defrays the charge. A diet of 200 dishes is appointed to be served all the while he abides here. Upon Thursday se'night, the King will to Royston and Huntingdon for twenty days. Some hope that this Earl of Vaudemont will away before; some others believe he will go along to hunt with the King. The christening of the King of France's children is very privately performed,* without any manner of ceremony at Fontainebleau. The Lords, but specially the great Ladies of France, are sorry it was not public, for they would have had their richness appear which was provided for them. Spinola rows himself into the town he besieges, for he lodges in the ramparts; yet do they within the town, (by two that came out by swimming) assure the safety of it for a month; but I hear Count Maurice is retired with his army, which will make them within render it, finding no hope of relief. And a garrison of 1500 men is put into Meurst† by the States, to stop this torrent Spinola from attempting to take it without blows.

The Court will be very great to-night. Your two worthy daughters, Arundel and Pembroke, are

* On account of a contagious distemper which had appeared in Paris, where great preparations had been made for the ceremony.

† A town of Westphalia, now subject to Prussia.

here in Court to grace the Court. They are well, and live here in great honour to your Lordship's great comfort. My Lord of Salisbury is very well, which I know your Honour will be very glad to hear of. So I rest

Your Honour's ever at commandment, to do
you all humble service,

ROWLAND WHYTE.

Hampton Court, Sept. 24th, 1606.

The Lady Raleigh was here ; kneeled to the King, but his Majesty passed by her with silence.

*To the right honourable my very singular good
Lord the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield,
with speed.*

No. LXXVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. F. fol. 69.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable, my very good Lord,

I AM sorry that my unhappiness hath made me so troublesome to your Lordship, but seeing it hath pleased your Lordship to bear with the necessities thereof, and, out of your honourable disposition, to bind me to your Lordship for the concluding of your good purposes towards me, I will hope also, by the prosperity thereof, to be so happy in the improvement of my services towards your Honour, as shall truly witness that your Honour's favours have not been unthankfully bestowed. I must also thank your Lordship most humbly for remembering me with your favourable recommendation other-

wise, (as I have understood by my servant) that I may not be forgotten when there will fall out some lots of preferment for those of my form in the school. It is not to be expected that the burthen of that principal and entire great charge, can be executed with so much sufficiency by any man as by that great personage* which doth now discharge the same; and therefore, when he shall hereafter seek to ease himself in some sort of that pains, I suppose he cannot take a better resolution (retaining still to himself the superintendence of those common affairs) than by distributing the parts of that charge, has himself hath wisely proposed, to some subaltern ministers, according as is exemplified by the practice of almost all other States; which would not only be a means for the orderly dispatch of business, which now more abound than ever in our State, but also open more ways of preferment, in a rising ordinary course, for those which should be of desert; and yet there should be no need of receiving them to be Councillors, which is a thing that I know deserveth to be precisely stood upon for the maintaining of the honour of that high degree. The instances are many which may be alleged for that purpose, but too tedious to trouble your Lordship with them; and but to

* Most probably meaning the Earl of Salisbury, on whom the burden of the Secretaryship daily increased by the growing refinement of European politics. It is not improbable, therefore, that a plan might now have been in agitation to appoint certain persons as coadjutors to this minister; nor could any be more fit for the purpose than those who had been frequently employed in foreign embassies, as Sir Thomas Edmonds styles them, "those of his own form in the school."

your Lordship only I dare not to speak of this subject, because I know it doth not become me to descant of such mysteries. In whatsoever it shall please God to dispose of my poor self, I will always give your Lordship a faithful account of my readiness to serve your Lordship with my best affection, as I am bound.

I doubt not but your Lordship hath understood of the designs of the Marquis Spinola this year, for endeavouring with the two armies which he put into the field (the one commanded by himself, the other by the Count of Bucquoy) to have passed with the first the river of Issel, into the Velleue, and with the other to have passed over the river of Wael, into the Betue,* that by setting a footing beyond those rivers, he might not only have planted the seat of the war in the heart of Holland, as it would have been easy for him to have done, but also to have impeached the States' passages by land into Frizeland. But the extreme great rains which fell out in these parts favoured very much the hindering of the one and the other of these enterprises; and after that the Marquis had taken the towns of Lochem and Groll,† he was forced in respect that his army was so much annoyed by the overflowing of the waters in those lower parts, to return with his army on this side the Rhine; which he forthwith employed, joining the Count of

* The Velue and the Betue are certain divisions of the province of Guelderland. The latter is supposed by some to have been the ancient Batavia.

† Small towns a few miles east of the town of Zutphen.

Bucquoy's army with him, for the besieging of Berk ; which for a time was well defended by those within, being great numbers of men, especially of French ; but, in the end, their want of provisions, and chiefly, as is said, of powder, hath made them to yield the town before they had wholly lost their outworks. It is reported that the said siege hath spent the Marquis many men, but it is a loss which they do not here much esteem. The Marquis remained as yet at Berk, employing the army in the casting down of their trenches, and repairing the fortifications of the town ; after which done, it is thought he will undertake some new siege.

The Count Maurice hath laid all this time encamped, with an army of 13,000 foot and 3000 horse, within two league of Berk ; but he made no attempt for the succouring of the town, only at the same time of the rendering of Berk, he went about to surprise the town of Venloe, which place if he could have carried would have fully recompensed his other loss : but he failed of that enterprise, though great numbers of his men, as it is said, entered within the town. The peace which was formerly concluded between the Emperor and the Bozkay* is now fully ratified, whereupon it is also certainly presumed that the like will also follow with the Turk. And so, with the remembrance

* Stephen, or Justin, Bozkay, an Hungarian malecontent, made Vaiwode of Transilvania by Achmet I. in opposition to the Emperor, who soon after found himself obliged to confirm the appointment.

of my most humble duty, I take my leave. From Brussels, the last of September, 1606.

Your Lordship's most humbly bounden,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, of his Majesty's
most honourable Privy Council.*

No. LXXVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. f. 73.)

ROWLAND WHYTE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

AT Hampton Court, in the Queen's presence chamber, there was dancing. The King, Queen, Prince, and Vaudemont were by. My Lady Pembroke was taken out by a French Cavaliero to dance a courante. Her Ladyship took out our noble Prince. At last it came to a gailliard; the Prince took out my Lady Pembroke, and she the Earl of Perth. No Lady there did dance near so well as she did that day; so she carried the glory, and it was given her by King, Queen, and others. Vaudemont danced; the Queen danced; Lady Essex, Lady Knolles, Lady Livingston, the Maids.

The King is now at Royston; continues there a month. Vaudemont will take his leave upon Tuesday, and so away. The sickness increased in London this week fifty-six; God cease it, if it be his will. Spinola continues his siege, but hath not the town. He will not leave it unless he be removed, of which there is small hope; I most humbly take my leave. I forgot to signify that

for all our learned sermons, the Presbyterian ministers of Scotland are *plus endurcies* in their opinions.
I rest

Your Honour's ever at commandment,
ROWLAND WHYTE.

Ba. Castle, October 4th, 1606.

No. LXXVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 59.)

THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1606.*

Most dear and worthy Lord,

I COMMEND to your gracious favour this honest, faithful, and true hearted friend of mine, Sir John Leveson;† who can say more in his own cause than I can, but not so much for his own worth and honesty as I both can and will, having had experience of him so many years as may give assurance upon certainty. His offers are so reasonable, and your mind is so noble and so just, as I shall not need to use many words, but leave him to your gracious favour with this humble suit: that he may find by effects that for my sake your Lordship respects him; for it is true that I owe him more kindness for his love than I know how to pay without your Lordship's help, which is never far from those whom you truly favour.

* So indorsed by the Earl.

† There was a distant family connexion between the Earl of Northampton and this gentleman; Sir Richard Leveson, of Trentham in Staffordshire, his father, having married Margaret, a daughter of the Earl of Nottingham. The present Duke of Sutherland is descended from a daughter of this Sir John Leveson.

I beseech your Lordship to commend my humble service to my Lady, and to let her know that being very much accustomed in old time to crave our Lady's intercession to our Lord, I have much ado to discontinue this superstitious custom yet, notwithstanding all the learned preachers I have heard speak (for that is the term that is now in use and fashion) before the King; and therefore I humbly beseech her Ladyship to join in intercession to her Lord with me, because I hope by this means (as I was wont in the first case) to speed the better. I wish unto you both a happy journey, a safe arrival, and a quick return, and in the mean time humbly take my leave, and ever rest most affectionately devoted to do service to this Lord and Lady.

H. NORTHAMPTON.*

I pray you to tell my Lady that, because she never saw how gallantly I write the title of my dignity, I shall think the time long till I salute her with a letter; for the name of Howard is now as far out of use with me as it was wont in the world to be out of fashion.

*To the right honourable my special good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

* Henry Howard, brother to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in the late reign; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Privy Seal, and K. G.; created Baron of Marnhill, and Earl of Northampton, March 13, 1604. He died unmarried June 25, 1614.

No. LXXIX.

(Cecil Papers. 1606.)

Indorsed by the EARL OF SALISBURY, "*Copy of a Privy Seal for the Lady Sophia's* tomb.*"

JAMES, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Treasurer and Under Treasurer of our Exchequer for the time being greeting. Whereas we have appointed a tomb to be made and erected within our collegiate church of St. Peter, in Westminster, for our late dear daughter, the Lady Sophia, and have committed the care and charge to see the same perfected to our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and Councillor the Earl of Salisbury, who hath accordingly made a contract for that work with Maximilian Poutrain, alias Coult,† as by articles of agreement between our said cousin and him in that behalf made may plainly appear; we will and command you, that out of our treasure in the receipt of our Exchequer the cause be delivered and paid to the said Maximilian Poutrain, or other employed in that work, such sums of money, and at such time or times, as our said cousin of Salisbury shall signify unto you,

* Fourth and youngest daughter to James I. She died at Greenwich, June 23, 1606, two days after her birth; and was buried near Queen Elizabeth, in Westminster Abbey, under a small neat monument, with the representation of an infant lying in its cradle.

† He had very lately assumed the latter name, and appears to have disused the former soon after. See *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. 288, and vol. ii. 39. He was distinguished by the title of the King's Master Sculptor, and had, as such, a salary of £8. a year.

so as the same exceed not in the whole the sum of £140, for the full payment and discharge of the finishing and erecting the said tomb, according to the above mentioned articles of agreement. And this our letter shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf.

Given under our privy seal at our Palace of Westminster, the 17th of March, in the 4th year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the fortieth.

No. LXXX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 401.)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR JOHN MANNERS,
SIR FRANCIS LEAKE, AND SIR JOHN HARPUR.

AFTER my very hearty commendations, I send you hereinclosed my Lords of the Council their letters to me, with a proclamation therein, whereby you may perceive their Lordships' directions; whereunto I refer you, not doubting but you will be most careful in the due execution thereof. I trust you received my letter to you, wherein I advised you the best I could concerning the preventing of these mischiefs;* hoping you have added thereunto as many means besides as you could devise. I have forgot if in my last letter I advised you take order within all the towns wherein any

* A violent opposition made against inclosures by the peasants of the midland counties, which became so serious, that the Earls of Huntingdon and Exeter, and the Lord Zouch, were sent, with a strong body of well disciplined forces, to reduce them to order; as was Sir Edward Coke, to proceed legally against the principal delinquents.

powder is to be sold that no man may buy any thereof, but by your directions, which will be very necessary to be done.

You cannot but have heard what courses have been taken in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, by the two Lord Lieutenants there, and by the gentlemen before their Lordships' coming down, and also by the Deputy Lieutenants in Northamptonshire : and lastly, how Sir Anthony Mildmay and Sir Edward Montague repaired to Newton, Mr. Thomas Tresham's town, where 1000 of those fellows who term themselves levelers were busily digging, but were furnished with many half pikes, piked staves, long bills, bows and arrows, and stones. Those gentlemen, finding great backwardness in the trained bands, were constrained to use all the horse they could make, and as many foot of their own servants and followers as they could trust, and first read the proclamation twice unto them, using all the best provisions to them to desist that they could devise : but, when nothing would prevail, they charged them thoroughly, both with their horse and foot. But the first charge they stood, and fought desperately, but at the second charge they ran away. In which there were slain some 40 or 50 of them, and a very great number hurt. One Sir Henry Fookes, that led the foot against them, is very sore hurt, and bruised in many places of his body, more likely to die than live. What more to say herein I know not, but leave all to your good care, and best discretion, and so

will take my leave, and commit you to the protection of the Almighty.

GILBERT SHREWSBURY.

From Whitehall, June 2nd, 1607.

Sir John Harpur; I hearing that your house to be called on Tuesday in the Afternoon, I wrote to the Speaker that morning, letting him understand in what sort you were employed in his Majesty's service.

No. LXXXI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 95.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Gratia et pax in Christu Jesu.

MAY it please your good Lordship in few lines to accept of my many hearty thanks to God for the good health I hear you have and my daily prayers for the continuance and increase thereof. Had I sooner than at this very instant understood of your Lordship's repair into these parts, which indeed my Lord I did not, (the more somebody yesternight to blame to omit it) I had sooner saluted you, and thereby testified my readiness to do you that respect which in duty I owe you, and in love will be desirous to perform to your Lordship and yours; in which yours, the chief, O that I had that spiritual interest that you have in me corporal.

Vale, vive, until we meet at the next Parliament, and for your part, and all yours, long and long after I am past and gone; who, in good faith, my Lord, make as great haste as well I may, though

not with such speed as that one my misery of miseries doth daily require : *Verbum sapienti.*

Your Lordship's as dutiful as faithful,

TOBIAS YORK.*

At Rotherham, Sept. 2. 1607.

To my right honourable good Lord the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the King's Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

No. LXXXII.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER

TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY. 1607.

My Lord,

DOUBTING lest my warrant will not be sufficient to the wardrobe for such necessaries as is fitting for

* Tobias Mathew, successively Archdeacon of Bath, Prebendary of Sarum, Dean of Christchurch, Dean, and Bishop of Durham, whence he was translated to York, Sept. 11th, 1606, upon the death of Archbishop Hutton. This Prelate was the son of John Mathew, a merchant of Bristol, but of a very ancient family in Wales, by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of — Crofton. He is said to have owed his advancement chiefly to his excellence in that quaint sort of humour which was fashionable in his time, probably with an useful mixture of courtly condescension: He was, however, a man of sweet disposition, very bountiful, considerably learned, and so indefatigable in his ministry, that we are told he composed 1992 sermons after his appointment to the Deanery of Durham. No imputation remains on his memory, except the alienation of York House in the Strand to the Duke of Buckingham, for which he is said to have accepted lands in Yorkshire of inferior value. He married Frances, daughter of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, who brought him three sons; Tobias, whose defection from Protestantism was probably the "misery of miseries" of which the good Bishop complains in this letter; John; and Samuel, who died without issue. His Grace died March 29th, 1628, and was buried in York Cathedral.

the wrapping up of the deceased lady,* I thought good to intreat your assistance to see this bearer provided thereof, the rather in regard neither my Lord Chamberlain, nor Sir Roger Aston, are present here. My Lord Lisle, and my Lord Carew, and myself, were to attend the Queen this morning, but she presupposed what our news would be, therefore desired that the King might be made acquainted withal, and that we would go to Stanwell to see the lady opened, being extremely desirous to know the certain cause of her death. I sent her word that I had already written to your Lordship of her departure, and doubted not but that you would find some means to have it imparted to the King, and to know his pleasure touching the funeral, whereof her Majesty is desirous that some charge may be bestowed. And so hoping shortly to see you, I end.

Your Lordship's affectionate friend to command,
E. WORCESTER.

Sept. 16th.

No. LXXXIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 101.)

ROWLAND WHYTE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

It is now full time for me to write, lest your Lordship might conceive I neglect you, which I will

* Mary, third daughter to James I. Sandford erroneously states that she died on the 16th of December, and gives that date even in his copy of her epitaph. She was about eighteen months old.

never do. The King's Majesty hath been here at Theobalds and Wanstead since his return from the Western progress, and removes not hence till Monday, to Whitehall, and Tuesday to Hampton Court, where the Queen is. The Lords have had leave to play these ten days, and are gone every one to his own home; only my Lord of Salisbury is sometimes here, and at Hatfield: The Lady Mary died yesterday morning at Stanwell, the Lord Knevet's* house. She had a burning fever for twenty-three days, and a continual rheum fell to her lungs, and putrified there, which she had not strength to avoid. The King takes her death as a wise Prince should do. My Lord of Salisbury is gone this morning to Hampton Court, to comfort the Queen's Majesty.

Sir Oliver Lambert† came yesterday from Ireland in post. He brings word that Tyrone and O'Donnel, with their wives and children, are fled into Spain; and that Macguire brought a ship from Dunkirk, wherein they all embarked and are gone.

* Sir Thomas Knevet, who had been summoned to Parliament on the 7th of July this year, by the title of Baron Knevet of Escrick in Yorkshire: He died without issue in 1622. It seems to have been the custom of this time to place the royal children in the houses of trusty persons of quality, who discharged the expenses of their establishments and education by contract. Thus the Lady Mary lived with Lord Knevet, and the Princess Elizabeth (*see No. XX. of this reign*) with Lord Harrington.

† Sir Oliver Lambert had been knighted at Cadiz by the Earl of Essex, and afterwards accompanied that nobleman to Ireland, where, for his good services against the rebels, he was made President of Connaught, and Camp-master General. The Earls of Cavan descend from this gentleman.

Your Lordship knows he was expected in England, and had leave to be here. The Archdukes are come to Antwerp. Hochstrate is the place appointed for the treaty of peace. Richardot, Verreichen,* and a civilian doctor, are Commissioners for the business. The States and Count Maurice are come to Berghen-op-Zoom with their Commissioners, and all the Ambassadors of foreign Princes. Upon the return of the agreeation from Spain, which is daily expected, they proceed in the business.

The league of amity continues firm and kind between the Earl of Northampton and my Lord Lisle; and in the late progress, the Earl of Northampton, after some bitter disgrace, reconciled himself to the Queen Majesty's good opinion and favour. Young Sir Thomas Shirley was committed to the Tower; some say it is for overbusying himself in the traffic of Constantinople, to have brought it to Venice, and to the Florentine territories; but be it what it will, he is fast and forthcoming. My Lady Pembroke is very well, and went upon Saturday last to Penshurst, where she is yet. The Turk had audience at Windsor; he had no business but to compliment. Here is one of the Landgrave von Hesse's brothers, and also a brother of the Duke of Luxembourg, both gone to Cheshunt Park with the King this morning. Sir William Herbert's†

* John Richardot, President of the Privy Council in the Low Countries: He died about a year after.—Lewis Verreichen, first Secretary of State.

† Made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation. He was ancestor of the Powis branch.

shoulder bone is broken by a fall in hunting. The King is pleased to pay my Lord of Montgomery's debts. My Lord of Pembroke waits passing well, but will beg nothing.

I can write no more, but that the term is like to be rejoined to *mensis Michaelis*, if the sickness continue, which increases, and is pitifully dispersed in the city and about the city. I pray the Parliament may hold, because your Honour may come up. I kiss, with all humbleness, my Lady's hands, and rest

Your Honour's servant,

ROWLAND WHYTE.

Theobalds, Sept. 17th, 1607.

To the right honourable my Lord the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Sheffield.

No. LXXXIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 103.)

THE EARL OF SALISBURY
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1607.

My Lord,

BECAUSE you may know the truth of all things of importance which come to my knowledge, leaving other things of other natures to your other Court friends, I send you this abstract, by which you shall see that Ireland conceals not their adherence to Spain. To make any judgment certain is not my purpose of the issue, only this I lay for a ground to myself; that they had practised by their Jesuits and seminaries with Spain. In which though Kings and Princes can reserve themselves from being directly to be charged, yet they can find means sufficiently to nourish still the affection of those whose

dependency they think may be of good use to value themselves towards their neighbours, whom they would have known that they have power to do them good or evil. But, my Lord, that these men shall procure the King of Spain suddenly to declare himself in any open invasion I am not of opinion; because he hath now a piece of work* to treat of, according to the issue whereof he will resolve for all things which now he would be loath to disturb; and, therefore, though that kingdom was never better prepared for treason, yet I think we shall have some further breath. The time of the year is far spent, and Spain is not so sudden in such attempts.

Of the death of his Majesty's youngest daughter, the Lady Maria, I am sure you are informed. She shall be buried on Wednesday, but without any solemnity or funeral. Other news I have none, and therefore will for this time cease to trouble you. From Theobalds, Sept. 18th.

Your Lordship's affectionate friend to command,
SALISBURY.

I desire my Lady may know that I wish her all happiness; and that you do tell her that I perceive some ladies are more resolute against crosses than she would be; for my Mistress takes this loss naturally, but I assure you, now it is irrevocable, she and the King both digest it very well and wisely. It is a shame for you, my Lord, to linger there in a coal pit, when you see likelihood of a kingdom to be in danger.

* Meaning the treaty with the Low Countries.

No. LXXXV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 112.)

THE EARL OF SALISBURY
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

BECAUSE I promised to be your intelligencer whensoever any new accident should happen, I have thought good to advertise you that the Earl of Tyrone landed in France, with all his company, lately; whence he resolved to pass through the Archduke's country, where his son is, towards Rome. He was shrewdly tossed at sea, and met with contrary winds for Spain. This is a quarrel taken rather to salute you, and to wish you quickly rid of your shrewd son-in-law, who I hear is gone down to you, than as a matter worth your advertisement; only I think it not amiss to tell you one pretty circumstance; that when the French King heard he was in Spain, he spoke much of the discourtesy the King of Spain should offer if he should give them any favour; but now, being wished to stay them till the King might be advertised, he changed his style, and said that France was free.

More I have not at this time worth your knowledge, and so I take my leave, hoping we shall see you again at Whitehall this winter.

Your loving friend to command,

SALISBURY.

From Salisbury House, Oct. 13th, 1607.

No. LXXXVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 118.)

ROWLAND WHYTE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

I AM willed to send your Honour this enclosed from a Lord that is able to give you best satisfaction what is done beyond the seas ; from me at this time your Honour shall receive what peradventure his Lordship writes not of.

My Lord Pembroke and Lady Pembroke are well, and he comes often home, and I hope will make you a joyful grandfather. Sir Francis Vere was married upon Monday se'night to Sir Julius Cæsar's wife's daughter. It bred some wonder here ; his friends pity it ; others do smile at it, for it is said she is not the fairest. Sir Horatio Vere shall marry within these eight days one Mrs. Hoby,* a widow, sister to Sir John Tracy ; a fine, comely, well graced gentlewoman. My Lord Danvers

* Sir Francis Vere married Elizabeth, second daughter of John Dent, a citizen of London, by Alice, daughter of Christopher Grant, of Ireland, who took to her second husband Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lady Vere survived her husband, and re-married with Patrick Murray, a son of John, Earl of Tullibardine in Scotland. Sir Horace Vere, his brother, who was created Lord Vere of Tilbury in the next reign, married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Dodington, or Tudington, in Gloucestershire ; who died in 1671, at a great age, for she was nineteen when she married Mr. John Hoby, to whom she bore two sons. The Parliament placed the younger children of Charles I. under the care of this lady, who was a person of excellent character : Granger gives a punning epitaph, full of her praises, by a Dr. Simon Ford.

" Nobilitatis tibi vera fuit ; prudentia vera ;
Vera tibi pietas, &c."

prepares to go to Munster with all speed, and great care is taken for the safety of Ireland, to prevent the conspiracies and invasion of Tyrone, who yet stirs not. I saw at Court the Lady Tirconnell; she kissed the King's hand; a sweeter or a more well-favoured face you never saw. The King wondered that her husband left so fair a face behind him. Upon Monday se'night his Majesty goes to Newmarket for a month. Here is an unkindness kindled between two great Welsh Earls, Worcester and Pembroke, grounded upon some differences in Wales which I am sorry for; but my Lord of Salisbury takes an honourable care that the men shall content them both by maintaining both works. The great pasties your Honour sent up grace the hungry tables at Court. My Lady bestowed two upon my Lord Lisle, where now and then I look upon them. The Turk and the Prince of Moldavia are now going away.

I most humbly crave pardon for this idle letter of mine, and rest,

Your Honour's at commandment,

ROW. WHYTE.

Court, Nov. 7th, 1607.

To the right honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury.

No. LXXXVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 167.)

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1607.

My Lord,

I THANK God my wife hath never been very ill since I wrote to your Lordship, but still rather of

the mending hand, though yet nothing strong; but we are both exceedingly sorry to hear that your Lordship hath an ill fit of the gout, which we hope is before this time past, and wish that your Lordship would confidently believe that your coming to London, and conversation with your friends here that wish you, would rid you of any more trouble with it hereafter. Your Lordship shall by this bearer be informed of the Glossopdale men's offer whom I have sent for that purpose.

I spoke this day with a Low Country Captain, newly come, who saith that the issue of this treaty is yet uncertain; that the people of the country are much divided upon it, some very inclinable to it, some contrary, as their places of habitation are subject to offence, by the enemy or otherwise; that the soldiers do all fear it; and himself telleth me that the Hollanders are marvellously strong at sea; and by their ungrateful carriage to Englishmen, and not acknowledging of any favour ever done them by this nation, he hath great reason to doubt we shall in all things find them very hollow-hearted friends.

My Lord Haddington's wedding with my Lord of Sussex's daughter is at Shrovetide, at the Court; and it is said that a match is concluded between Sir Jarvis Clifton's* daughter and my Lord D'Aubigny, and Clifton shall be a Baron, but when I

* Sir Gervase Clifton, summoned to Parliament on the 9th of July in the following year, by the title of Baron Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, in Nottinghamshire. He was committed to the Tower in 1617 for threatening the life of the Lord Keeper Bacon, and soon after destroyed himself. Catherine, his daughter and sole heir, married Esme Stuart, Lord Aubigny.

hear not. Old Southampton, I am sure you hear, is dead, and hath left the best of her stuff to her son, and the greatest part to her husband, the most of which I think will be sold, and dispersed into the hands of many men, of which number I would be one, if the Admiral were not damned for making me pay £4000 for this house, as well as Sir Thomas Heneage is for that stuff.* And so, hoping that sickness shall plead your daughter's pardon for not writing, and her not writing mine for troubling your Lordship with one so long a letter instead of two, I rest

Your Lordship's affectionate son, to do you
all service,

ARUNDEL.†

Arundel House, Nov. 17th.

*To my right honourable father the Earl of
Shrewsbury.*

* The Lady spoken of by the style of "old Southampton," was Mary, eldest daughter of Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montague, and wife, successively, to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, to Sir Thomas Heneage, and to Sir William Hervey. She derived the *stuff* here mentioned from the second of these gentlemen, who probably obtained it by some indirect and unwarrantable means, as the Earl of Arundel ranks him among the damned for possessing it; and she now divided it by her will between her son, Southampton, and her husband, Hervey. The Earl consigns the Lord Admiral to perdition for selling Arundel House to him at so exorbitant a price as to leave him no money to purchase a part of this *stuff*; probably pictures, hangings, jewellery, and other niceties of art, which the Earl eagerly collected, and in which the personal property of the great then chiefly consisted.

† Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel of his family, being the only son of Earl Philip, whose mother, Mary Duchess of Norfolk, was sole heir of the Fitz Alans. The many eminent qualifications which ornamented this great man's cha-

No. LXXXVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 84.)

SIR JOHN WOOD TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable, and my very good Lord,
 I DOUBT not but that your Lordship hath seen his Majesty's temperate proclamation, lately made touching the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, notwithstanding the horrible treasons contrived by them, to have murdered the Council of State there, and, consequently, to have extirpated all the English, and the descendants of English blood in that realm the breaking forth of these said treasons, by shipping procured for them from Brittany, they conveyed themselves into France, and thence had their pass allowed them to go through that realm into the Low Countries, where they have remained since six weeks and the said Tyrone is there entitled by his friends and followers "the excellent Prince: the great O'Neil;" and is, upon his departure shortly thence, to go for Italy to the Pope, and from his Holiness to the King of Spain; but it is hoped that the said King will rather observe his good amity with his Majesty than give any assistance to his treasonable devices. Since, Sir Christopher St.

racter—his wisdom, his magnificence, his unbounded liberality, his taste (for he was the first Englishman who understood and cultivated those refinements which have been since distinguished by that name) and his patronage of useful arts, are justly celebrated by all our historians. He held the high offices of Earl Marshal, and Steward of the Household, in this and the following reign, till the beginning of the civil war; when, having supported the popular party while its conduct was dictated by upright motives, he retired to Italy, and died at Padua, September 14, 1646, in the 61st year of his age.

Lawrence, Lord of Howth, and the Lord Delvin,* are apprehended in Ireland, as parties guilty of the said conspiracies; and, no doubt, there will be more of them yet revealed, which God grant. It is meant, as I hear, that the said Earl shall be judicially proceeded against by outlawry, and their estates disposed of to English undertakers, whereby his Majesty purposeth to plant that Kingdom with more loyal and better subjects; which will be an excellent course for younger brethren, if the wars cause, and to strengthen that realm. It may be that all these matters are already better known to your Lordship, yet, least they might not be, I thought it my duty, attending here, to acquaint your Honour with them.

The Parliament, as your Honour knoweth, is prorogued until the 10th of February next. His Majesty about eight days since went to Newmarket, and it is thought will follow his disports there till it be near Christmas ere he returneth. Sir Roger Wilbraham† is lately made Surveyor of the Court of Wards. And thus, most willing to serve your Lordship in any thing (my most humble duty to your Lordship remembered, and also to your most honourable Lady, unto whom above a month since

* Richard Nugent, eleventh Baron of Delvin. He escaped soon after from his confinement in Dublin Castle, but surrendered himself in the following year, and, having obtained a pardon, conducted himself so well in future, that James created him Earl of Westmeath in 1621. He was murdered by the Irish rebels in the next reign.

† Sir Roger Wilbraham, Knight, a descendant of the ancient Cheshire family of that name. He died, Master of the Court of Wards, July 19, 1616.

I made bold to represent Sir Thomas Edmonds' hopeful expectation) I take leave of your Honour, praying God to preserve you both in long life and health, with increase of all felicity, remaining ever
Your Honours', ready to command,

J. WOOD.

Charing Cross, Nov. 24th 1607.

To the right honourable my singular good Lord the Earl of Shrewsbury, Knight of the honourable order of the Garter, and of his Majesty's Privy Council.

No. LXXXIX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 142.)

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My good Lord,

IF I should not now afar of, as well as when nearer at hand, return your Lordship my due humble thanks for your Honour's favours to me, I might seem either of short memory, or not sufficiently thankful; which, however my wit may err in the first, my will shall never in the latter, especially to your Lordship, who for many respects I so much honour above all others. I know not what a senseless presumption I may commit in writing to your Lordship that which is here spoken of as news in this our current Court; but I hope and pray your Lordship (this first time, before I understand your Lordship's displeasure at it) to accept it as the respectful love I bear to your Lordship.

I heard the King this day say that of late in Venice there was a practice of a priest discovered,

which was to blow up, by a train of powder, Pietro Paulo,* his books and him, (which I assure myself your Lordship hath more heard of than I) but that it was discovered by a stranger, passenger, that took exceptions to see a light in a vault at that time of night; which strange discovery makes me doubt of the substance. What becometh of Tyrone, and how honourably he is entertained by the Archduke, with the title of "his Excellence and the most excellent Prince," and all these foreign affairs, are matters of over great state and secrecy for me to understand or write of; your Lordship, therefore, shall understand what is of less import, and nearer at hand, from me.

The King is indifferently well pleased with his hunting; and, which is to me as great news as ease, is not so earnest, without all intermission or respect of weather, be it hot or cold, dry or moist, to go to his hunting and hawking as he was; for, though he be as earnest, being at it, as he was, yet is he more apt to take hold of a let, and a reasonable wind will blow him to, and keep him at maw all day. I seldom or never, except upon an extraordinary cause, have known a greater Court of gentlemen than now is; but all of them cannot appease and satisfy the King why a fair white gyrfalcon of his lately flew away, and cannot be heard of again. But the Court will lessen for a season

* The famous father Paul, author of the History of the Council of Trent, &c. He had engaged very warmly on the side of the Venetians in their late contest with the Pope, of which he published an account, written with freedom enough to exasperate the whole body of the monks against him.

within these two days, for that my Lord Haddington,* and all his favourites, followers, and parakells, go shortly to Huntingdon, to a match of hunting that he there hath against my Lord of Sheffield's horse. And well may he afford to lose such a match; yea better than so poor a man as I to be at cost to train and diet my horse to win one; by reason that (as I conceive it) his losing is winning; for he had a good and a gracious maker in this terrestrial globe; for he that made him saved and delivered him out of the merchant's books; yea, if I heard truth, he being £10,000 deep lately. But, good Lord, it was well bestowed of him, and the King could do no less for him, he being to match so well as to my Lord of Sussex's daughter, which makes a Maid of Honour wear willow, and keep her Christmas in the country.

What is said of the famous house my Lord Dunbar is building at Berwick I cannot here subscribe; but surely (*admirando cano*) it is, as they say, the greatest squadron† by much in England;

* Sir John Ramsay, one of the gentlemen who happened to be present at that mysterious attack which was made on Jame's person, August 5, 1600, at Perth, where having killed the Earl of Gowry with his own hand, he was rewarded with the title of Viscount Haddington. He was much beloved by the King, but soon after the date of this letter, having struck the Earl of Montgomery at a public horse-race at Croydon, a circumstance which occasioned much bitterness between the English and Scots in London, it was thought necessary to forbid him the Court for a time: He was, however, soon recalled, and in 1620 was created Baron of Kingston-upon-Thames, and Earl of Holderness, but dying without issue, his titles became extinct. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex.

† Or quadrangular building.

and of that exceeding height, and yet magnificent turrets above that height, a goodly front, and a brave prospect open to the meanest and most distant room, and that uniform proportion every way, generally, as would study a good architect to describe. Only, therefore, I will say what in particular I heard (to use their own phrase) one of them creak ; that Workop gallery was but a garret in respect of the gallery that would there be.

Now for my own particular, because it pleaseth your Lordship to trouble yourself with a care and well-wishing of me. How my Lord of Rutland doth command *deruit, edificat, mutat quadrata rotundis*, at Ansley,* as he is Lieutenant of the forest, so likewise playing the Lord over those poor foresters, my tenants, with which justly he hath no colour to claim to have to do, I should too much trouble your Lordship with if I should write. This only in particular ; his Lordship hath taken occasion to buy wood of mine, that is as truly and plainly mine as that little money I have in my purse, of another body ; so that I know not what I should do, for I cannot follow both the Court, my place, and the Common Pleas ; and yet a dog cannot endure to be trodden on, much less a man, and more less I ; and I think my impatience the more, by so much as I want means, advice, and protection, of crying quittance, or, at least, of defending myself, my greatest, best, and only (and that suffi-

* Sir George Chaworth's seat in Nottinghamshire, where the Earl of Rutland, as Chief Justice of the Forest of Shirewood, had probably committed some incroachments.

cient, if it please your Lordship still to continue that goodness) support and comfort in these afflictions being your good Lordship's great favour, which I beseech may ever build on as ever my labour shall be to deserve.

Thus have I presumed to write thus much, thus most rudely and hastily to your Lordship, hoping your favourable acceptance ; and, if I may have the honour to understand from your Lordship, that this tedious matter and rude scribbling offends you not, I shall be most ready to perform the like, or any other service wherein I may please your Lordship. And so in hast praying and desiring to hear of the good health of your Lordship and your good Lady, I humbly take my leave, this 29th of November.

Your Lordship's to command,

GEORGE CHAWORTH.*

From Newmarket, 1807.

* Sir George Chaworth, of Annesley and Wiverton in Nottinghamshire, Knight, only son of John Chaworth, of Crop-hill Butler, by Jane, daughter of David Vincent, of Stoke d' Abernon in Surrey, and Bernake in Northamptonshire. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston in Derbyshire, and had issue Gilbert, who died without issue in 1627 ; John, who succeeded him ; Arabella ; Mary ; and Elizabeth. I do not find this gentleman, who seems to have wanted neither understanding, education, nor politeness, in any public service except an embassy of condolence to the Archduchess Clara Eugenia, on the death of her husband, the Archduke Albert. He was created Viscount Chaworth of Armagh, March 4, 1627-8, (which title became extinct in Patricius, his grandson, who, having no legitimate issue, bequeathed his estates to a natural son) and dying at Bath, July 3, 1639, was buried at Langar in Nottinghamshire.

No. XC.

(Howard Papers.)

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1607.

My Lord,

THESE holidays have brought us some rest, as welcome as to schoolboys, for till Christmas Eve we have been in perpetual motion, and as soon as Twelve Tide is past we shall begin our voyage again, I am afraid. There is little news here stirring, but that Sir John Fortescue died on Wednesday last. Sir Thomas Parry shall both have his place and Councillorship. Yesternight in the evening Robert Car* was knighted, and sworn Gentleman of the Bedchamber; and now your Lordship hath all the news I know, which I would have sent you by the post, but that your footman told me he was going down presently unto you. God keep you this cold weather from the gout, and send you all health and happiness, which I shall ever pray for you, and be

Your Lordship's most affectionate son, to

serve you,

PEMBROKE.

Whitehall, this Christmas day.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord, the
Earl of Shrewsbury.*

* Afterwards Earl of Somerset, &c. a great and unworthy favourite.

No. XCI.

(Cecil Papers.)

SIR HENRY NEVILLE TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY.

Right honourable,

BEING myself fallen into a great cold, and not able to wait upon your Lordship, and the quarter sessions drawing on, which will be the fittest time and opportunity to sound men's dispositions in the matter it pleased you to communicate with me, I have made bold to pray your Lordship's clear direction in some points concerning that business. First, whether I shall cause any to be dealt with now but only gentlemen; and if none but gentlemen, what is to be the lowest price that shall be set them for all charges, as well to the King as otherwise. Next, if I shall treat with any of inferior quality, what their lowest rate shall be, in like manner; and whether I may not task them about the exemption from the churchwardenship likewise, and try what they will give for both. Lastly, whether all gentlemen that be desirous of it shall compound at the same rate, or what difference your Lordship will think fit to be made. And, because I desire much both for the furtherance and expediting of this service, I will be bold once more to offer unto your consideration that it will not be amiss to give the exemption gratis upon some principal man in every shire to whom you will commit the chief trust of the business, so to draw on the rest; or, if you will not do it generally, yet I beseech you to afford it me, and I will not doubt but to make good use of it; for, when I have professed, as I have done to

many, that I meant to take such an exemption, other of my rank have told me that if I took any they would do so too. I am further to acquaint your Lordship, that I understand out of the country that Mr. Welden, one of those whom I named unto your Lordship, will be contented to give £10 for the exemption, so as he may be at no further charge. The rest stick at it, but have promised to send me their resolution shortly. This Mr. Welden is a man that hath never served in any Jury, neither do I think him, for his capacity, fit to serve. If your Lordship think well of his offer, he may have his patent yet before the Sessions, which is the Tuesday after Twelfth Day; and, being published there, it will hasten men's resolutions much, as I suppose. Thus craving pardon of this boldness, occasioned by my present indisposition, I humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's most dutiful and affectionate,
to do you service,

HENRY NEVILLE.

From Dacre House,* Jan. 1st, 1607.

* The mansion of his relation Sir Henry Neville, eldest son of Lord Abergavenny. That gentleman derived it from his marriage with Mary Sackville, daughter of the first Earl of Dorset, who inherited it from her aunt, Anne, widow of Gregory Fiennes, the last Lord Dacre of the South. It was situated in Tothill Fields, where the last named lady left a charitable foundation, which is still called "Lady Dacre's Almshouses."

No. XCII.

(Cecil Papers.)

SIR HENRY NEVILLE TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY.

Right honourable,

ALTHOUGH I have shaken off an ague and a cold which have kept me a prisoner to my chamber more then a full month, yet I am not so strong as I dare venture abroad in this extreme weather; therefore I make bold to advertise your Lordship by writing, that Mr. Welden and Mr. Day are both desirous to proceed for their exemption, and have brought up their money, and left it with me; I mean £10 a piece, which if your Lordship think not sufficient, I will add forty shillings for either of them rather than they should be put off, because I had once signified unto them (upon some mistaking, as it seems, of your Lordship's speeches to me) that they should have it for £10. With more I have not dealt, but I hear from those I have used in the country that many of the inferior sort hearken after it, and will be very ready to embrace it when it shall be offered them at reasonable rates, as £6, £7, and £8, according as they be of several abilities, and from men of that sort it is that the mass must rise. When the form of the patent is once agreed on, and drawn by Mr. Attorney, I should think some officer might be appointed to make all the rest by that form, without troubling Mr. Attorney any more, as it was in the coronation pardons, and so to pass the great seal immediately, otherwise it will be a long work, and of greater charge than needs, being a matter intended for the King's

benefit. 'This term your Lordship knoweth is not long, and the assizes follow presently after; if there be a good beginning made before, it will forward the business much. I beseech your Lordship to pardon me if I have been too busy, and too bold to offer my poor opinion in this matter; and to command my service in all things, as one who professeth himself

Your Lordship's most bounden to do you all duty,
HENRY NEVILLE.

No. XCIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 131.)

ROWLAND WHYTE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable,

A DOMINICAN friar, in a sermon preached before the Senators of Venice, did so much inveigh against their government, in respect of the Pope's authority, that he was punished, and banished the town, which the Pope takes ill. Bodoardo, a Senator of Venice, once Ambassador in France, is, upon suspicion of treason to that state by having intelligence with the Pope, committed to very close prison; and there is a careful eye had to him lest he should poison himself, or be poisoned by others, that by his confessions may be in danger. The Duke of Savoy hath imprisoned his own Secretary, the Captain of his Guard, the Lieutenant of his Ordinance, and four other men of meaner quality; the cause is not yet known.

The French King was told that the Duke of Guise was married to the Marchioness of Verneuil,

she that stood to be the King's wife; but he denies it, and says that it may be he will, *mais non pas encore*. The little Duke of Orleans, of two years old,* is contracted with a young daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. The Ambassadors of the Archduke are now come to the Hague, conducted there by 500 horse of the States. Their names are Spinola, Mancidor, the Spanish Secretary, Richardot, Verreichen, and the monk.† Spinola arrived there in a most royal fashion, having twenty companions of good sort, and forty in a livery; hath brought with him great store of plate, and of rich hangings, and many jewels of all prices, to bestow as he thinks good. The Commissioners for the States are these: Count William, Monsieur Brederode, Monsieur Barnevelt, Monsieur d'Oy, and Monsieur Malre.‡ It is verily believed that

* He was born on the 16th of April preceding this date, and died in November 1611. The young lady, Mary de Bourbon, only daughter of Henry Duke of Montpensier, was afterwards married to Gaston, Duke of Orleans, another son of Henry IV. who was not yet born.

† The Marquis Ambrose Spinola, who was as much trusted in civil as in military affairs—John Mancidor, a Spaniard, the Archduke's Secretary—Richardot and Verreichen, lately mentioned—and John Neyen, a native of Antwerp, and Commissary General of the Flemish Franciscans, who, being a man of parts, and having by his long residence in Spain acquired a knowledge of the affairs of that country, was made a Commissioner on this great occasion.

‡ William Lewis of Nassau, Governor of Friesland and Groningen, and second in command in the States' army; cousin german to Count Maurice——Brederode, who was afterwards sent to Henry IV. on that part of his grand design which concerned the States: These two were appointed to act at the conferences as representatives of the republic in general—John Olden Barnevelt, Lord of Tempel, Advocate General,

a peace will be concluded, for the Spaniard denies no propositions or demands of the States. Tyrone is still at Louvaine, nothing well pleased with his entertainment, which at first was good, but now careless. Sir Christopher St. Lawrence hath the liberty of the Tower, and diets with the Lieutenant. Tyrone's son is close prisoner.

The King is newly gone to Theobalds for six days. The Spanish Ambassador hath invited the fifteen ladies that were of the Queen's mask to dinner upon Thursday next, and they are to bring with them whom they please, without limitation. The great mask intended for my Lord Haddington's marriage is now the only thing thought upon at Court by five English; Lord Arundel, Lord Pembroke, Lord Montgomery, Lord Theophilus Howard and Sir Robert Rich;* and by seven Scots; the Duke of Lennox, D'Aubigny, Hay, Master of Mar, young Erskine, Sanquhar, and Kennedy.† It will cost them about £300 a man.

and on this occasion Deputy for Holland; the most experienced politician in the provinces, and principal manager of this negotiation. He was beheaded in 1618, for conspiring against the house of Orange—John Malderet, formerly a menial servant to the old Prince of Orange; now Deputy for Zealand—D'Oy is not mentioned in the historical accounts of this treaty.

* Theophilus Howard, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk.—Sir Robert Rich, third son, but at length successor, to Robert, Lord Rich. He was created Earl of Warwick in 1618.

† Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Lennox, and afterwards of Richmond.—Esme, his brother, Lord D'Aubigny, who succeeded him in 1633.—Sir James Hay, afterwards Earl of Carlisle. (*vide sup.*)—The sons of the Earl of Mar.—Robert Crichton, Lord Sanquhar, who in 1612 suffered an ignominious death for the murder of John Turner, a fencing master.—David Kennedy, created Earl of Cassilis in 1609.

Here is much hope and joy conceived of the great mine in Scotland; for the Commissioners advertise of the greatness of it, and, for the goodness, upon an assay made here upon Saturday last, 100 ounces of that ore makes 60 ounces of pure silver. The Commissioners have laden in Scotland a bark wherein 12 tons' of this ore is embarked, and comes for London, and the Commissioner set out from Scotland the 28th of this month. If this prove true, his Majesty's empty coffers will be filled, and his great debts paid. The Lords of the Council do painfully sit every day, and for these eight days the citizens of London have daily appeared before them, to borrow money of them, for the King that wants it. The sum desired is £100,000. The citizens are greatly troubled with it, and the best protest they have no money, but are willing to give their bonds, some for £4000, some for £2000, &c.

Mr. Arthur Mill's son, for desperately killing a man, was hanged on Friday last. The frost continues here in a very strange manner; the Thames so hardly frozen that it is made a beaten highway to all places of the city, but all bridges are in great danger upon a thaw. We at Baynard Castle* watch and ward to preserve ours,

! * This must have been the bridge of timber which Stowe informs us was formerly placed over the River Fleet, or Fleet Ditch, from the precinct of the Black Friars to Bridewell; and which was rebuilt of stone after the great fire in 1666, and remained there till Fleet Ditch was filled up. It may not be impertinent to say somewhat in this place of Baynard's Castle, whence Mr. Whyte generally dates his letters. It was situated

that was but newly built. A great part of Kingston Bridge is down. All the merchants that dwell upon London Bridge have removed their goods of value, fearing they know not what. Fuller is now again close prisoner with the Dean of Paul's, upon suspicion that a late book or pamphlet printed, should be either his, or of his knowledge, against the discipline of the church.* 'Tis said Sir Anthony Ashley shall go Ambassador into Spain upon the return of Cornwallis ;† and that

situated upon the very bank of the river, near the west end of Thames Street, and took its name from a Norman nobleman who erected the original fortress there, which was forfeited by him, or one of his descendants, in 1111, and granted to Robert Fitzrichard, son of Gilbert Earl of Clare, in whose family it remained for three centuries. In 1438, being then (probably by another forfeiture) a part of the royal possessions, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but was soon after granted to, and rebuilt by, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, by whose attainder it again reverted to the Crown, and falling into the hands of Richard Duke of York, was used on many occasions of formality as a regal palace till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom, and to her successor, the Earls of Pembroke appear to have been tenants at will.

* Nicholas Fuller, a Bencher of Gray's Inn, was a furious champion for the Puritans. He had formerly been imprisoned by Archbishop Bancroft for attacking the authority of the High Commission Court in its proceedings against two turbulent Nonconformists, and having now published his pleadings, under the title of "An Argument in the Case of Thomas Lad and Richard Mansell, proving that Ecclesiastical Commissioners have not Power by virtue of their Commission to imprison, to put to the Oath *ex officio*, or to fine, any of his Majesty's Subjects," he himself was again committed to ward, and died a prisoner in one of the gaols of London, in February, 1619.

† Sir Charles Cornwallis, Knight, second son of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary. He had resided some years at Madrid, with the character of an able negotiator, and was now returning, perhaps on account of some personal slights which he had received at that Court, (*see a letter from him to the Privy Council, in Winwood, dated April 9 this year*) or more probably, because the late peace had been made against his opinion.

Sir Thomas Smith* shall be a Master of Requests; and that Mr. Calvert,† my Lord of Salisbury's Secretary, shall be clerk of the Council.

Now I most humbly thank your Honour, and my honourable good Lady, for the three red deer pies that I have had in my poor cottage. My neighbours and I were merry, and remembered your healths. Long may you live to send me more, and God make me worthy the love and favour of so great a Lord and of so good a Lord, I will ever be

Your Honour's very humble,
ROWLAND WHYTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 26th, 1607.

No XCIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 139.)

THE EARL OF SALISBURY
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH I mean not to take any other way than that which challengeth absolution, which is to con-

* Sir Thomas Smythe, of North Ash, Bidborough, and Ostenhanger, in Kent, Knight, who succeeded his father in the lucrative situation of Customer, or Farmer of the Customs, under Queen Elizabeth; from which, as well as from the many favours granted to him by James in mercantile transactions, he raised a very great fortune. His grandson, Sir Thomas Smythe, was created Viscount Strangford of Ireland in 1628.

† George Calvert, who, having been for some years secretary to the Earl of Salisbury, was now appointed Clerk of the Council. He succeeded Sir Thomas Lake in the office of Secretary of State in 1618, which, having embraced the Roman Catholic persuasion, he resigned in 1624 to Charles I. who soon after rewarded his services with the Barony of Baltimore, in Ireland. He died April 15, 1632.

fess, and to be sorry that I have been so long silent, yet, because there are degrees of all errors, I will only stand upon some distinction, thereby to obtain an exemption from penance; or if I must needs suffer, then to find as much favour at your hands for commutation of penance as many do of great prelates for their offences.

In which consideration (that being still remembered by you which must never be forgotten between us, namely, that neither of our friendships should be suspected for lack of compliments) although there is nothing which hath concerned you, to my knowledge, either in honour or profit, which I could have advertised, yet, because your Lordship may justly lay to my charge that I promised you to let you know what are the occurrence of the world, I do confess that I have been more idle in that matter of Holland than I should be; and therefore do now send you that which is a matter whereof in no story, all things considered, any such precedent can be found. For which I do assure you I did determine to stay, without advertising the circumstances before the Commissioners meeting, because there is not at this day any action on which the eyes of all Christendom look with so great and jealous an expectation; this first article* which I do shew being that which France,

* By this article the States required the King of Spain to make a formal renunciation of his sovereignty over them, to which he at last agreed, provided they would forbear the East Indian trade. These were the two main points of the treaty, which ended in a twelve years' truce, concluded at Bergen op Zoom two years after.

Venice, and all the Princes almost of the world where his Majesty hath any Ambassadors, have ever declared to be of such a nature and consequence, as they were assured *per ragion di Stato*, and by particular intelligence, that it would never be yielded unto but with some evasion when it should come to be penned ; although to draw on a treaty promises have passed, as you have heard, from the Archduke, that the King of Spain would confirm his undertaking. I send you, therefore the true copy of the last letter from the Commissioners, to use according to your Lordship's own discretion ; and so of the article, the contents whereof need not now be kept secret, though I would not have any formal copy of the Commissioners' letters come abroad.

Out of Ireland there is no news since the departure of the fugitives, who are going towards Rome ; for, however the affections of that country may stand, they are able to do nothing except foreign force should arrive : and therein it may be judged that the King of Spain will be advised before he begin with such a King as gives him no such occasion, and now especially, when by this peace, if it go forward, all jealousies may be taken away. Only this shall serve for my conclusion at this time, that it shall be the best council for our Master to to doubt the worst, and to provide for it ; to which end his Majesty doth both increase and repair his navy ; furnish his stores ;* and meaneth this sum-

* One of the national grievances lately enumerated in the House of Commons was the exportation of military stores. It was stated, that the King supplied Spain with ordnance in consideration of an annuity of £3000.

mer to cause a survey of the state of his forces, though I hope well we shall have no cause to use them. In the mean time we expect good news of our silver mine in Scotland, whereof there is now ten tons' coming up by sea.

For other Court news I refer you to your own corporation of sons-in-law and friends, who have better means, and better leisure to observe them. And thus, remaining in a strong faith (without which you know good works profit nothing) that this letter shall restore me again to my ancient possession of your good opinion, I will here make an end; beseeching your Lordship to remember my service to my Lady, and to believe that I am sorry for your indisposition, and cannot think of any other resolution than to live and die,

Your Lordship's affectionate friend to command,

SALISBURY.

Feb. 10th, 1607.

No. XCV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 141.)

THE EARL OF SALISBURY

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1607.

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH my letters seemed not to be when your Lordship wrote to me of the decease of the great and aged Countess, your mother,* yet I must still when I write remember you, that if I mean to court you and not love you, I can do it as

* She died on the 13th of this month, in her 87th year.

well as I can love you and not court you ; this shall therefore only serve to tell you that my Lady Arabella is gone towards you ; that I have therefore sent the letter to the Countess of Arundel, and that I wish you all happiness.

This day I receive news that the Commissioners of the Archdukes have denied the States liberty to trade into the Indies, on which point some shadow appears of rupture, by the discourse thence. The States press with very good reason for the East Indies, having already many places, and many contracts with those petty kings of those parts ; and having, also, forty-four great ships which are set on work in the navigation. The Spaniard, on the other side, is there weak, and the parts remote, the commanders Portuguese. What will fall out shall in my next better appear. And so I end, your Lordship's at command, honestly and humbly,

SALISBURY.

I will not offer counsel to my Lady, but good wishes ; only I will remember her that that noble Lady her state is better than her own ; and therefore, in mourning she doth her wrong whom she so much loved.

At Whitehall, Feb. 17th.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the Lords of
his Majesty's Privy Council.*

No. XCVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 149.)

THE EARL OF SALISBURY
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My Lord,

BECAUSE you may know how our Low Country business proceedeth, you shall understand that upon that last point of the Indian trade they stood so opposite as at last they resolved to go on with their other articles; thereby to see whether all other difficulties could be accommodated, and so it made the only breach (the particularity whereof in this general cause being so observed would move some better affections reciprocally) rather than to dissolve for that only. Those articles I send you, wherein (if you mark) the Archdukes, as short as they are, they have sufficient latitude to dispute on seven years. To conclude, my Lord, the least that can follow will be some truce which will amount to a peace, or else all men are deceived.

Concerning your Italian, your Lordship needed never have asked the question. He may do you service, and no man will be so absurd as to ask you the question; so as either you labour now to exceed us courtiers in curiosity, knowing the question superfluous, or, if you do think it necessary for such a person as you are, I shall fear that of a fine old courtier you will, if you tarry long, prove, as Tarlton* said, a plain clown. Thus do you see I

* Thomas Tarlton, the late Queen's jester, and one of the most eminent of his whimsical profession. He died soon after his royal mistress, and his fame is transmitted to us by the following epitaph in Camden's remains :

*"Hic situs est cujus poterat, vox, actio vultus,
Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum."*

follow your commandment to observe no compliments. I am sorry for my Lady Arabella's indisposition. I have sent your packet to the Countess, who is very well.

In France, D. Montpensier* is dead; and so have I done, save only to tell you that I am

Your affectionate friend, to do you service,

SALISBURY.

From Whitehall, March 7th, 1607.

I would be very glad if your Lordship could send me any rough draught of Hardwick.

No. XCVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 155.)

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1608.†

My Lord,

WE could not omit to to advertise your Lordship of an accident that will be so welcome to you as that our cousin Cavendish hath gotten a good wife, who was this Sunday in the morning married to my Lord of Kinlos's daughter. The matter hath been so secretly carried as it was never heard of until it was done; and, for me, I think I was the last; for, at my going to Whitehall after dinner, the Queen told me of it, and says that in the morning John Elveston asked her leave to go to the wedding, which she could not believe till she heard it confirmed by more certainty. The Queen hears that Elveston, and (it is thought) my Lady

* Henry de Bourbon. He died on the 27th of the preceding month.

† Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury. "April 10, 1608."

Arabella, were the match-makers,* and that Elveston had five or six hundred pounds; that the wench is a pretty red-headed wench, and that her portion is £7000; and she hears the youth at first refused her; and my Lord Cavendish told him Kinlos was well favoured by the Queen, and if he refused it he would make him the worse by an hundred thousand pounds; but I am sure the Queen is far from being pleased withal now it is done. And so, with our service to your Lordship, and my Lady, we rest

Your Lordship's affectionate son and daughter
to command,

ARUNDEL.

ARUNDEL.

No. XCVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 519.)

JOHN HERCY TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right Honourable,

THIS morning about eight o'clock, in the Chapel of the Rolls, Mr. William Cavendish, the Lord Cavendish's son, was married to the Master of the Rolls' daughter, a young gentlewoman of thirteen years of age, or thereabouts. Yesterday about noon, as I am informed, it was not concluded between their Lordships whether it should be a match, albeit their Lordships had spent most part

* It is said (*see Pomfret's Life of Christian Countess of Devon, Bishop Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, and the Peerages*) that the King made the match, which is directly contradicted by this letter. It is true, that he was not long displeased at it, for he made the lady's portion up ten thousand pounds. *See more of it in the next letter.*

of the forenoon about the same, and likewise some conference two or three days before. I daily endeavoured, according to my former letters to your Lordship, to find out what the Lady Cavendish's suit might be with the Master of the Rolls' Lady; and yesterday, about five in the afternoon, I sorted myself near where Mr. Loo, and some other of my Lord Cavendish's council, were in very earnest and private conference about something for this business, as it now seemeth. And albeit I could not then fitly come so near to hear the matter at large, yet so near, unseen, that I heard something to this purpose; for I then perceived, both by the gesture, and also by some speech used by Mr. Loo to the other council, that the Lord Cavendish was exceeding earnest to have the business which they had in hand to be presently dispatched; whereupon it was then said by one of the other council, that they would make the book ready very speedily; by the next day it should be done, if it would please his Lordship to set down the parcels that were to be named therein; and so desired Mr Loo to satisfy his Lordship, and also to signify unto him their readiness, with some other words by them used to the like effect, to my seeming. Also many times I heard them name the sum of £500 for the present maintenance, (which sum I then conceived to be meant £500 per annum) to be assured to some party which I could not come so near to hear named, for Mr. Loo most commonly did pronounce his words, much like to his name, *low*.

I hear that the Lord Cavendish presently after

the marriage went to Whitehall, to intreat my Lady Arabella to come to the Rolls to the wedding dinner, and that her Ladyship came accordingly. I also hear that his Lordship sent in like sort to invite Mr. Henry Cavendish, but it is said he went not. Thus in haste, I humbly rest

Your Lordship's servant,

JOHN HERCY.

This Sunday, April 10th, 1608.

*To the right honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury,
one of the Lords of his Majesty's honour-
able Privy Council.*

No. XCIX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 296.)

ALEXANDER RATCLIFFE

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1608.

IF your Lordship will not, by no means I can procure in all humble ways of persuasion, pay these extreme and undoing debts, then reason, equity, and conscience, doth agree to get them paid by law and lawful means.

There is much speech in this town of great and honourable officers, some made and some removed: two offices that were not full before, that is Lord Privy Seal and Lord Steward, should, or are to, have their officers; I dare not write who they are, for I have no warrant, but I do not hear my Lord of Shrewsbury hath any. But here is the cause of my letter to your Lordship at this time. Mr. Harry Willoughby, well-known to your Lordship, on Monday last being (the 27th of this May) in the Old Bailey, at a barber's house (which barber

cut up Mr. Kattral, when he was dead thereby) one Molenes, a man about thirty years, was cut for the stone in the bladder ; and the bladder opened, and his instrument put in, and had ten pulls before he could get it. The stone is rough on both the sides, it is flat and then round, like a flat bowl ; almost as big as the ball of my hand. It seems he endured extreme pain, with great impatience ; yet this day being Thursday, and the 30th of May, he is very well, and like to recover.

A. RATCLIFFE.

*To the right honourable and my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the Lords of
the King's Privy Council, at Sheffield castle,
deliver this.*

No. C.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 158.)

Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "*A Copy of that which the
King's Majesty is to be moved to sign touching Oats. July 1608.*"

OUR will and pleasure is that there be given and granted unto our trusty and well - beloved cousin the Lady Arabella Stuart, and unto her deputy or deputies, for and during the whole term of twenty-one years next after the date of our letters patent, sufficient power and authority, under our great seal of England, for us, and in our name and right, and to our use in all places within our realm of England and Wales, to take yearly a bond or recognizance of £5 of every inn-holder or ostler, wherein the said inn-holder or ostler shall be bound not to take any more than sixpence gain over and above the common price in the market,

for and in every bushel of oats which he or they shall vend or sell, in gross or by retail, unto any passengers or travellers ; the said bushel also, or any other measure, to be according to the ancient measure or standard of England, commonly called Winchester measure.

And we will also that our said well-beloved cousin, the Lady Arabella, or her deputy or deputies, shall take for every such bond or recognizance, of every inn-holder or ostler, the sum of two shillings and six-pence ; whereof one full fifth part our will is that she, or her deputy or deputies, shall retain to her or their own use, in consideration of pains and charges. And our further pleasure is that our said cousin shall have full power and authority to depute any person or persons during the said term for the execution of the foresaid power so given and granted unto her.

To our trusty and well beloved Sergeant at Law ; our Attorney or Solicitor - General ; or to any of them.

REASONS WHEREOF HIS MAJESTY MAY GRANT
THIS SUIT.

- I. Your Majesty's revenues shall be increased £1000 per annum, without any charge to your Majesty.
- II. The inn-holder and ostler shall receive ten times more than ever any law heretofore allowed them.
- III. The travelling subject of all sorts, as noble-men, judges, lawyers, gentlemen, linen-

men, woollen - men, hardwaremen, and carriers, who are the upholders of all trades within this land, shall in their travel be much eased ; and thereby wares may be sold in the country the cheaper.

IV. The common measure of this land shall then be used, which now is not ; for the innholder and ostler doth by his hostry measure make six pecks, at the least, of every bushel ; and so, thereby, every one only quarter of oats, so by them retailed weekly, amounteth at the least, to £45 in the year, or thereabouts ; and they by the same generally for ten shillings, at the most.

V. In the last dear years the inn-holders did raise the price of oats to six-pence their peck, which they sold before for three-pence, or four-pence at the most ; since which time they never abated the price of six-pence their peck.

No. CI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. O. fol. 149.)

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY. 1608.

My honourable Lord,

Your letters have made us all here glad to hear your fit of the gout is so well past, with no greater pain ; blessed be our Lord for his goodness therein,

* This paper is followed by a petition from Francis Rodes, Esquire, and Benjamine Fisher, Gentleman, praying that the impost may be granted to them instead of the Lady Arabella.

and the good continuance of the health of my good sister. Your Lordship's little ones here, I thank God, be reasonably well, and the younger is now named Frederick Henry.* I will not trouble your Lordship with any long discourse, but the Queen's Majesty, and the sweet Prince, and my Lady Elizabeth her Grace, were all well pleased, for anything I saw or heard, but the foul weather did keep back the pretty sweet Duke. I assure your Lordship the greatest want was your worthy self and my good Lady my sister. I was desirous to have this troublesome time past, and, with all, to see some continuance of amendment of our little jewel; whom the Saturday night, when Mr. Fox returned to your Lordship, grew much out of temper, and sweat much; and on Sunday so sick, and burnt so much, and groaned so pitifully, as I had Doctor Foster to look on the child; but I durst not do any thing that he named; but, with cardus water, and cordials divers times (blessed be our Lord), he found amendment by next night, since which time, I thank Jesus, he has not seemed sick, but divers days after used his extreme cries, but I find it much amended of it within these few days.

* Second son to the Earl of Arundel, whom he succeeded in 1646, his elder brother, James, Lord Mowbray and Maltravers, having died without issue. He is called Henry in the Peerages, &c. and seems to have disused the name Frederick, which was probably given him by the royal family in compliment to the Elector Palatine. Other letters from the Countess, his grandmother, inform us that he was born August 15, 1608, and baptized on that day month.

Thus, with my best love to your good Lordship,
and my Lady, I ever rest

Your Lordship's ever loving sister, and
poor friend,

ANNE ARUNDEL.*

*To the right honourable my very good Lord and
brother the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

No. CII.

(Howard Papers.)

I.

IN sad and ashy weeds I sigh,
I groan, I pine, I mourn ;
My oaten yellow reeds
I all to jet and ebon turn.
My watery eyes, like winter's skies,
My furrowed cheeks o'erflow.
All heaven know why, men mourn as I,
And who can blame my woe ?

II.

IN sable robes of night my days
Of joy consumed be,
My sorrow sees no light ;
My light through sorrow nothing see :
For now my sun his course hath run,
And from his sphere doth go,
To endless bed of folded lead,
And who can blame my woe ?

* Anne, one of the three sisters and coheirs of George, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, and widow of the unfortunate Philip Earl of Arundel. Many of her letters, relating to the private affairs of her son's family, and particularly to his children, for whom she seems to have had the most affectionate regard, are preserved in the volume from which this is taken, and are written in the best style of that time, and in a strain of unaffected piety and tenderness which lets us at once into her character. She died April 13, 1630, and was buried at Arundel.

III.

My flocks I now forsake, that so
 My sheep my grief may know ;
 The lilies loth to take
 That since his death presum'd to grow.
 I envy air because it dare
 Still breath, and he not so ;
 Hate earth, that doth entomb his youth,
 And who can blame my woe ?

IV.

Not I, poor I alone—(alone
 How can this sorrow be ?)
 Not only men make moan, but
 More than men make moan with me :
 The gods of greens, the mountain queens,
 The fairy circled row,
 The muses nine, and powers divine,
 Do all condole my woe.*

No. CIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 535.)

THOMAS COKE

TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY. 1608.†

If it may please your Ladyship,
 My Lord and Lady of Arundel, together with the
 young Lord, and his fair brother, are all very well,
 thanks be unto God.

I do not doubt but your Ladyship hath heard

* These stanzas, which seem to have been par of a larger poem, abound with the imperfect beauties, as well as with the common errors, of a strong but untaught poetical fancy. They appear on the cover of a letter, in the hand-writing of Anne, Countess of Arundel, by whom they were probably composed ; nor is it unlikely that the melancholy exit of her Lord (*see No. CGIV. in the last reign*) produced these pathetic effusions.

† Indorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, "Coke of my Lord of Pembroke and Sir G. Wharton ; 17 Sept. 1608."

before this what honour my Lord of Pembroke hath got by his discreet and punctual proceeding in the question betwixt Sir George Wharton* and him; yet, for that I have understood it by Mr. Morgan, and others, particularly, lest your Ladyship may have heard it but in general, I adventure to advertise your Ladyship. On Friday s'enight my Lord and Sir George, with others, played at cards: where Sir George shewed such choler, as my Lord of Pembroke told him, "Sir George, I have loved you long, and desire still to do so, but by your manner in playing, you lay it upon me either to leave to love you, or to leave to play with you: wherefore, choosing to love you still, I will never play with you more." The next day they hunted with the King, and my Lord of Pembroke's page galloping after his Lordship, Sir George came up to him, and lashed him over the face with his rod. The boy told his Lordship, who, finding by strict examination that the boy had not deserved it, demanded of Sir George, why he did strike his boy. Sir George answered he meant nothing towards his Lordship. My Lord, said he, asked not that, but what the cause was why he did strike the boy. "I did not strike him," answered Sir George. "Then I am satisfied," said the Earl. "God's blood!" said Sir George, "I say it not to

* Sir George Wharton, K. B. eldest son of Philip, third Lord Wharton. He was slain in a duel, upon some trifling punctilio, November 8, in the following year, by his intimate friend, Sir James Stuart, who likewise died of his wounds. This letter bears no favourable testimony either to Sir George's gallantry or his understanding.

satisfy you." "But, Sir," said the Earl, "whoso striketh my boy without cause shall give me account of it, and therefore I tell you it was foolishly done of you." "You are a fool," said Sir George. "You lie in your throat," said the Earl. And thus the Duke of Lennox, the Earl of Mar, and others, coming in, this rested, and every one began to gallop away on hunting; and the Earl being gone about six or eight minutes, Sir George spurred his horse with all speed up to him, which was observed by the Earl of Montgomery; who crying, "brother take heed, you will be stricken," (neither party having weapon) the Earl instantly received him with a sound backward blow over the face, which drove him almost back upon his horse's croop. But, company being present, they galloped again, till in the end the stag died in Bagshot town; where Sir George taking opportunity to write, came afterwards to the Earl, and offered him a paper, protesting there was nothing in it unfit for his Lordship to read. The Earl said, "Sir George, give me no papers here, where all they see us who know what hath passed, if you mean to do yourself right; but, tell me, is not the purport of it a challenge to me?" "Yes," said Sir George. "Well," said the Earl, "this night you shall have answer, now let us talk of the"; and, after calling Sir John Lee unto him, willed him to tell Sir George that that night he should bring him the length of my Lord's sword. After being come home, and divers coming to his chamber, and Sir John (among the rest) only privy to his Lordship's

intent, "O, Sir John," said his Lordship, "you are come for the sword which I promised you," and commanded his page to deliver unto him the sword which my Lord of Devonshire gave him; which he receiving as given, went, according to his former directions, to Sir George; told him that that was the Earl's sword; the next morning, being Sunday, the time when they would fight; and therefore willed him to withdraw himself, and take measure of the sword. "No," said Sir George, "it shall not need; I will have no other sword but this at my side." "Advise yourself," said Sir John; "that is shorter than this; and do not think that the Earl will take one hair's breadth of advantage at your hands."

Upon this Sir George was first sent for, and, after, the Earl, and the King's commandment laid upon them not to stir; after which Sir George came to Sir John Lee, and told him that if my Lord would break the King's commandment he would do the like. Sir John said he knew the Earl was very scrupulous of breaking any of the King's commandment, but yet he would undertake upon his life to bring Sir George where the Earl should be, all alone, with that sword by his side; where, if Sir George would draw upon him, his Lordship should either defend himself, or abide the hazard; but soon after, Sir George came to Sir John Lee, and told him he had received another commandment from his Majesty, and resolved to observe the same. After, they were both convented before the Lords, and last before the King, and

it was, as I hear, required that my Lord should give him satisfaction, which his Lordship said he would do thus: if Sir George would confess that he did not intend to have offended him at that time he would acknowledge that he was sorry that he had struck him; and thus it ended.

I crave pardon, and pray ever for your Ladyship's health, honour, and happiness, in earth and in heaven.

Your Ladyship's most humble and bounden

servant,

To my Lady.

THOMAS COKE.

No. CIV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. L. fol. 165.)

THE EARL OF SALISBURY
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My very good Lord,

I HAVE given your Lordship heretofore some such information of divers foreign occurrents as I would not now be silent in a matter whereof I am sure you are very desirous to hear; both because, by consequence, our little world is much interested in the same, and because all the States of Europe besides feel every motion it hath, either forward or backward; I mean the treaty between Spain, the Archdukes, and the Low Countries. You shall therefore understand that the Commissioners of Spain and the Archdukes are now returned to Brussels, leaving all that negociation in no better terms than when they began, excepting only that

the time of the cessation keepeth the drum from beating till January. For the King of Spain refusing the peace without the clause for religion, and they refusing either peace or truce without that point which was given by the Archdukes at their entry to treat, in which they were declared provinces *libres*, the Commissioners now brake off the treaty as before is mentioned. Only this circumstance did accompany the recess ; that the French King's Commissioners, and ours, should consider of some way, if it were possible, to reconcile them ; wherein, because you may see how fine wits can extract matter for disputation, each party pleasing themselves to practise one upon another, I have thought good to send you some abstract of the last conference before their departure, whereof your Lordship may be pleased to make such use as seemeth good to your wisdom ; for, howsoever the treaty be ended in his formality, yet such is both their necessities to have peace, and so resolved are both the Kings, I think, to forbear as much as they may to assume other quarrels, as, your Lordship, in my private opinion, I must ever acknowledge that between this and the last of December some new treaty will follow ; for both parties are too wise, if either of these propositions be fit for them in the substance, to stand upon such punctilios as are but words, when all is done between those who when they think good to quarrel do mean to give no fees to any other advocates for pleading but to their swords.

I have heard Mr. Neville in your cause, whom I

find both modest and discreet: wherein I pray your Lordship be assured that I shall never deny any thing which you would grant to me if you had that staff in your hand which is in the keeping of
Your Lordship's affectionate friend,

R. SALISBURY.

I commend my service to my Lady, and now begin to think that my Lord Cavendish should repent his marriage, the Lord of Kinloss being like to die. I was last day attending on the Queen and Prince, where I had the honour to be a witness of the making of a Christian soul, of whom I can yet say little but that I will pray he may be a more quiet gentleman than his father: in the meantime I assure you that I never saw a goodlier child than the young Lord.

Earl of Shrewsbury, Oct. 9th, 1608.

No. CV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 553)

JOHN HERCY TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

It may please your Lordship,
I HAVE sent your Lordship hereinclosed a copy of a fine that Mr. Henry Cavendish acknowledged before my Lord Coke on Monday last, and, albeit I know no remedy against it, unless it may hereafter prove a forfeiture by them committed by reason of the former perpetuity, yet I hold it my duty to inform your Lordship of their proceedings. I understand by a gentleman that was present when it was done, that the Lord Coke, amongst other speeches, said he was glad to see them so well

reconciled, and that this was, and might be, a good means to continue love and friendship between them. Whereunto the Lord Cavendish replied, saying it was true, and that he was also glad of it, and hoped it should be so; but Mr. Henry Cavendish stood still, and made no manner of countenance, neither answer thereto, which was much observed by those that stood by.

On Sunday, before the King's going to Newmarket (which was Sunday se'night), my Lord Coke, and all the Judges of the common law were before his Majesty to answer some complaints made by the the civil lawyers for the general granting of prohibitions.* I heard that the Lord Coke, amongst other offensive speeches, should say to his Majesty that his Highness was defended by his laws. At which saying, with other speeches then used by the Lord Coke, his Majesty was very much offended, and told him he spake foolishly, and said that he was not defended by his laws, but by God; and so gave the Lord Coke, in other words, a very sharp reprehension, both for that and other things; and withal told him that Sir Thomas Crompton† was as good a man as Coke, my Lord Coke having then, by way of exception, used some speech against Sir Thomas

* Prohibitions; writs so called, which were issued to forbid proceedings in law suits, upon suggestion that the cognizance of the matter in question belonged to another court. The civilians disputed the right of the courts of common law to exercise this authority over them.

† Sir Thomas Crompton, Knight; a Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Crompton. Now not having time, and also for that (it being so long since) I partly think your Lordship before this by some other hath heard thereof, I forbear to inform you of all that I have heard; but had not my Lord Treasurer, most humbly on his knee, used many good words to pacify his Majesty, and to excuse that which had been spoken, it was thought his Highness would have been much more offended.* In the conclusion, his Majesty, by the means of my Lord Treasurer, was well pacified, and gave a gracious countenance to all the other Judges, and said he would maintain the common law. This cause, it is said, is again to be heard before his Majesty in the week before Christmas, at his Highness's return to Whitehall.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer spake to me on Wednesday last, for the surveys of the woods to be brought in. I hear no certainty of the Parliament, but Mr. Rowland Whyte told me, now, since my coming into Westminster Hall, that he heard that it would certainly be held at the time appointed. By what means he knew it he told me not, but said he came the last night from the Court with the Lord Montgomery, and it was very certain; but Mr. Thomas Crew, and some other, think

* Wilson, in his history of this year, steps out of his way to vilify the character of Sir Edward Coke, whom he represents as the veriest court sycophant that ever disgraced the Bench:

The truth, on the contrary, is, that his spirit was too independent for the age he lived in, of which the above anecdote, among others, may be fairly admitted as a proof. Indeed he lost the King's favour in 1616, and soon after his place, for too boldly disclosing some free opinions respecting the death of Prince Henry.

it will not hold. So, in haste, with these uncertainties, I most humbly crave pardon, and rest (this present Friday, Nov. 25th, 1608, at Westminster Hall, at 10 in the forenoon)

Your Lordship's servant,

JOHN HERCY.

My Lord Cranborne, it is said, shall be married on Sunday next ; and that his Lordship and Sir Thomas Howard very shortly take their Journey for France. The Earl of Essex I hear is lately come over.

To my Lord.

No. CVI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 498.)

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable and my good Lord,
I HOLD myself so far indebted to your Lordship for your honourable favour to me, that I presume by each messenger to remember my humble service to your Lordship ; and I wish, as heretofore, I had any acceptable news to write your Lordship, but had I any, I were well intercepted by my Lord of Pembroke ; for none is more talked of here than my old Lady of Shrewsbury's departure ; which though it be a great and good fortune to your Lordship, yet I pray God it may of many be the meanest and worst that may happen to your Lordship.

That Sir Edward Zouch is married to Mrs.

Middlemore, the maid of honour her sister;* that Sir Robert Car is now the especially graced man; that Mr. Lascelles doth again follow the Court, with hope of getting in again; these, and many more, my Lord of Pembroke can certify your Lordship. My Lord of Rutland came to London, the Saturday before the King came thence; as it was said, to follow and countenance his suits against your Lordship. For me, I am again (hoping in your honourable favour and assistance) returned into the sea of suits; but, God be thanked, I have very good encouragement; being to have a trial in Chancery this next term, and two at the Summer Assizes. So, praying for your Lordship and my good Lady's honours, and heart's contents, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's to command,

GEORGE CHAWORTH.

From Newmarket, Feb. 28th, 1608.

*To the right honourable his very good Lord the
Earl of Shrewsbury, give this.*

No. CVII.

(Howard Papers.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable, my very good Lord,
HAVING occasion to send this bearer into England,
I presume it will not be displeasing unto your

* Sir Edward Zouch, of Bramshill in Wiltshire, married Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Middlemore, of Enfield; Mary, the elder, was a Maid of Honour to Anne of Denmark, for somewhat of whom see fol. 228.

Lordship to receive by him the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship and my honourable good Lady, in whose favour I shall ever esteem myself most happy to be continued, and the time and occasions shall always justify me that your Honours have not any more faithful and affectionate servant. I doubt not but your Lordship hath before this time understood how at length this great business of the treaty is brought to a conclusion by a truce made for twelve years,* which hath put these Princes into great joy, for they hope thereby to redeem the time of their former unhappiness in the uncomfortable life which they before led by occasion of these wars; and, howsoever the conditions seem in appearance to be most disadvantageous to those of this side, yet they hope that in the end of the reckoning the profit shall be likewise theirs, for working by that means that which they have not been able otherwise to effect. To disappoint them in which projects it doth import the States to be as wary so to govern their affairs in the meantime as no advantages may be taken against them; which performing, it is to be hoped that this truce may on the same foot bring forth a happy peace, to the settling of the common quietness of Christendom, which I will pray to God may accordingly ensue.

If your Lordship hath not been already made acquainted with the articles of the truce, I have willed this bearer to furnish your Lordship with a copy of the same. It is not as yet determined upon

* At Antwerp, two days before the date of this letter.

what terms those of Zealand will admit the trade to Antwerp ; but the said point, though being of the greatest importance, hath been referred to be hereafter further cleared, to the end the difficulties thereof should not give interruption to the conclusion of the general treaty. It is expected that the next work that they will here go in hand withal, will be the discharging of the greatest part of their men of war ; but therein they do first attend the order of Spain, as also for means to satisfy them upon their dismissal what is owing them, which will be a thing of no small difficulty to perform, by reason of the present necessities of Spain. The truce hath been this day published in this town, as at the same time it hath been agreed that it shall be proclaimed at the Hague, and within fifteen days after throughout the seventeen provinces. The ratification of Spain is to be furnished within three months.

Now that the truce is brought to a conclusion, I hope there will be order taken for a general gaol delivery of all the ministers which have been so long abroad ; about which I do now send over this bearer, to know what will be determined touching me. And so, with the remembrance of my most humble duty to your Lordship, and my honourable good Lady, and to Sir Charles Cavendish and his Lady, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's most humble to command,

THOMAS EDMONDS.

From Brussels, April 11th, 1609.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord the
Earl of Shrewsbury, of his Majestg's most
honourable Privy Council.*

No. CVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 576.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

My very good Lord,

HAVING been so long indebted, and for so great a sum, lest I should seem broken altogether, I can do no less than tender now a little and then a little, to discharge at least some part of my credit. Interest your Lordship I know expecteth not, and the principal I shall be so ready to answer as may stand with my ability; whereof I still presume you will have as well an honourable as charitable consideration, always remembering that which others often forget, *ultra posse non est esse*.

I am of your Lordship's mind for his Majesty's late book;* whereunto I add, that all the Popish Princes in Christendom are unable to answer it; to say nothing of the present Paulus, and his Cardinal or Tortus, his Chaplain,† whom I leave to

* Entitled "A Premonition to all Christian Princes, &c." This piece was written by way of preface to his "Apology for the Oath of Allegiance," published in the preceeding year, in answer to the famous monitory briefs of Paul V. by which the English Catholics were enjoined not to take that oath. He now reprinted the latter, and distributed copies of it, accompanied his Premonition, among the Princes of Europe. (See No. CXIV.) James had the good fortune to gain the two points he principally aimed at in the publication of these dull treatises—the reputation of an acute disputant, and the honour of having Cardinal Bellarmine for an antagonist.

† The Pope, Bellarmine, and Matthæus Tortus. The latter, or perhaps the Cardinal, under his name, had lately answered the Apology. Pascoe, who is afterwards mentioned, was probably the person alluded to by James in his Premonition.—"As for the English answerer, my unnatural and fugitive subject, &c. *King James's Works*, 293.

my brother, both loving and learned, the Bishop of Chichester,* a man well able to stand *rectus in curia* against them.

Pascoe methinks might have done better to have served St. Peter of Rome then of York ; and I could wish him *vertere solum*, if he have any wit in his head, or honesty in his forehead ; albeit I must confess *Cælum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt* Whether his infirmity, or his folly, or his insolence, be greater, it were hard to say. The sentence against him pronounced had no fault but lenity : his manner in performing some part thereof hath aggravated his crime. Did your Lordship know what a *vanitas vanitatum* the fond fellow is, you would neither pity him nor mediate for him. I will say no more, but that so long as he remaineth in that city, and especially in that church, he will but heap and huddle one scandal upon another more ways than one. Alas, my good Lord, I know that charity covereth the multitude of sins, but then they must be private ; otherwise in public offences, he that punisheth not one sin provoketh another. What hath been done against him was long a doing, performed in open court, and the censure itself rather favourable than censorious ; so as if he needs would acquaint your Lordship with his foul demerit, he should rather have procured many thanks than intercession from your Lordship, who I hope will rather expect what the Commissioners

* Doctor Launcelot Andrews, who was translated to Ely this year, and died Bishop of Winchester in 1626.

will do with him when I am in another side of the country than use me as a mean on his behalf.

But why do I so long discourse with your Lordship of inordinate Pascoe. Let me rather intreat your Lordship's honourable advertisement, when I shall be somewhat nearer you in Nottinghamshire, what in earnest they do at Venice, yea in Austria and Bohemia, for toleration of our religion in those parts, where of much is bruited more possible than probable; as likewise what quarter is kept between the King of Denmark, with Sweden, or Polonia; for of Virginia there be so many tractates, divine, human, historical, political, or call them as you please, as no further intelligence I dare desire.* And, having travelled thus far, till I am sure I have wearied your Lordship with such a *circum-quaque*; it is high time now to return, both to your Lordship and your noble Countess, my own and my wife's dutiful remembrances; beseeching the Searcher and Director of all hearts, at last, though long first, to grant us the grace of his holy spirit, that with one mind and mouth we may serve, worship, and glorify the blessed Trinity in Unity. At Cawood Castle, June 8th, 1609.

Your Lordship's assured to be commanded,

TOBIAS EBORACEN.

* The three first attempts to establish a colony in Virginia had been unsuccessful, but a fourth, undertaken about the time of the late Queen's death, proved more fortunate, and the new settlers were now employed in rearing the first town projected by the English on that continent, which, in compliment to the monarch, they named James Town. The great advantages expected from this new and extensive source of trade were probably the subjects of many essays at that time.

No. CIX.

(Howard Papers.)

THE LADY ARABELLA STEWART TO
THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

BECAUSE I know not that your Lordship hath forsaken one recreation that you have liked heretofore, I presume to send you a few idle lines to read in your chair, after you have tired yourself either with affairs, or any sport that bringeth weariness; and, knowing you well advertised of all occurrents in serious manner, I make it my end only to make you merry, and show my desire to please you even in playing the fool; for no folly is greater, I trow, than to laugh when one smarteth; but that my aunt's divinity can tell you St. Lawrence, deriding his tormentors even upon the gridiron, bade them turn him on the other side, for that he lay on was sufficiently broiled, I should not know how to excuse myself from either insensibleness or contempt of injuries. I find if one rob a house, and build a church with the money, the wronged party may go to pipe in an ivy leaf for any redress; for money so well bestowed must not be taken from that holy work, though the right owner go a begging. Unto you it is given to understand parables, or to command the comment; but if you be of this opinion of the Scribes and Pharisees, I condemn your Lordship by your leave, for an heretic, by the authority of Pope Joan; for there is a text saith, you must not do evil that good may come thereof.

But now from doctrine to miracles; I assure

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you within these few days I saw a pair of virginals make good music without help of any hand but of one that did nothing but warm, not move, a glass some five or six feet from them. And, if I thought, thus great folks, invisibly and far off, work in matters to tune them as they please, I pray your Lordship forgive me, and I hope God will, to whose holy protection I humbly recommend your Lordship.

I humbly pray your Lordship to bestow two of the next good parsonages of yours that shall fall on me ; not that I mean to convert them to my own benefit, for, though I go rather for a good clerk than a worldly wise woman, I aspire to no degree of Pope Joan but some good ends, whereof this bearer will tell your Lordship one. My boldness shows how honourably I believe of your disposing such livings.

Your Lordship's niece,

ARABELLA STUART.

From Broad Street; June 17, 1609.

*To the right honourable my very good uncle the
Earl of Shrewsbury.*

No. CX.

(Howard Papers.)

Edinburgh, the last of June, 1609.

WE have now been here at the beginning and end of a Parliament, which began the 17th and ended the 24th of this month: where there was a very honorable assembly: twenty-one Earls, eleven Barons, and twelve Bishops. The Earls and Barons

the first and last days rode in their robes, made after our manner. So they did never before in Scotland, but the last Parliament at St. Johnstons. They say they had a prophecy that at St. Johnstons should be a red Parliament: they expected a bloody, God turned it into a scarlet, Parliament. The Bishops rode in their gowns. The Earl Marshal, a grave and learned noble man, represented his Majesty's person. They were attended with at least 3000 soldiers of Edinburgh, and Canongate, which is the suburbs of Edinburgh, very well appointed. The chiefest acts which I can learn are these :

1. An attainder of the Lord Maxwell.
2. An attainder of the Lord of Restalrig, as art and part with the Earl Gowrie; where all that treason is at large discovered, to the great satisfaction of all men.
3. An act for establishing the Bishop's authority in proving testaments, which was done before by some of the Lords of Session, who were called Commissaries.
4. An act for the habit and robes of the Bishops, and Lords of the Sessions, which his Majesty is to order and appoint.
5. An act that no man shall send his son to any place beyond the seas, other than to such places where religion is professed, or at least tolerated; and that no man shall entertain in his house a pedagogue, but by the Bishop's license.

6. An act that no man shall speak any words to the disturbance of the peace betwixt these two Kingdoms.
7. That there shall be Justices of Peace through this Kingdom, as in England.
8. It hath pleased his Majesty to give out of his customs to the Lords of the Sessions £10,000 yearly, Scotch, in regard the probate of testaments is taken from them, and restored to the Bishops.

Other there are, but I hope to bring the book printed with me, and in these I may mistake some things, hearing of them but by report, and not authentical. They be kept very secret till his Majesty be informed, and the acts printed. All this Parliament time we have had in his Majesty's Chapel, daily, morning and evening prayer, after the form of our Church, and the order of our communion-book; where have been present many Earls and Barons; and my Lord of Dunbar fails not to use all means whereby he may plant in them a good liking, and approbation, both of the orders and government of our Church.

No. CXI.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 577.)

LORD ELLESMERE TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

AFTER my very hearty commendations unto your Lordship. Whereas the cause depending in the Chancery, wherein Humphrey Briggs, Esq., is Plaintiff, and your Lordship Defendant, is set down to be heard in Court on Thursday, November 9th,

I am, at the Plaintiff's instance, to give your Lordship notice thereof by this my letter, *according to the manner used towards such persons of honour*; praying and requiring your Lordship hereby to take knowledge thereof, and to give order unto those whom you employ in such your causes to attend the hearing of judgment in the said cause accordingly; whereof hoping there shall be no default on your Lordship's part, I bid your Lordship very heartily farewell.

Your Lordship's very assured friend,

T. ELLESMERE, Canc.

At York House, July 16th, 1609.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord
the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

No. CXII.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY. 1609.

Noble Lord,

PREAMBLES are tedious, and therefore I mean not to use any, only this; that I feel some melancholy disposition with this separation from our honourable company, but with hope it will not be long, I will satisfy myself. Yesternight we arrived here, about nine o'clock. The King presently repaired to the Queen's chamber, where tarrying somewhat long, I thought to go to supper. The King, being anxious to hear from you, sent for me to his bed-chamber demanding what news from you. I told him that I had some negotiation for him, but, because it was late, I would reserve it until better

opportunity the next day. Being impatient of the delay, he would needs know what it was. I told him somewhat I had in charge from you to show him it came from Sir Thomas Edmonds, but I desired that he would be pleased to take some fitter time, because it was late, the matter requiring longer discourse than I knew he could afford at that time. To conclude, he would needs see it, and taking out my bundle of papers, he snatched them out of my hand, perused the titles of all, and, finding the memorial, took out that, and read it every word; being well pleased with your conclusion, laughed, and said, "My little fool." I told him that he saw no more than myself did know; that no earthly cause but his important affairs could withhold you from the comfort of enjoying his personal presence. He swore by God he thought so. He then gave me the papers again, and, leading me by the arm, asked what we had done concerning the Venetian Ambassador. I made the whole relation of that morning's work, and that we had sent Mr. Chancellor to the Ambassador's house to hear the examination of the priest, with the good liking of the Ambassador, which, as soon as that was dispatched, you would send unto him; but I find him much distasted with him; saying, he was sure that the State of Venice would never endure it without a severe censure. I sweetened him what I could with telling him how grievous he took the misfortune, and how willing he was to have the matter sifted by examination of the priest, and, withal, the course you had taken to

have the priest forthcoming. With that, and all your proceeding, he was exceedingly pleased, and so for that time we parted. This day, after dinner, I waited on him again, and then I shewed him Sir Thomas Edmonds's letter. To that he said you had acquainted him therewith before his departure. "Sir," said I, "but he did not acquaint you with his answer;" and so gave him that, which he read, saying he knew not how you could concur with his heart's conceit, unless you had been in his bosom. Only desires this addition; that upon Sir Thomas's departure he would of himself say, and lay it home to the Archduke, what he had heard there; not meaning to make any advertisement thereof, but if by some other occasion his Majesty should hear the like, he might be able from his own mouth to give him satisfaction, when upon his return, he should give his Majesty an account of his proceedings; and, withal, to let fall this much; that if it were true, the slight account that his Majesty would make of it was but an expense of so much money as he daily bestowed amongst his followers and servants. For your project of Irish soldiers, he doth exceedingly approve, together with your care of supply of money and ammunition. Touching the conduct to Sweveland, he rather inclineth to the Lord of Wormeston than Sir Robert, for the reasons you alleged to me; but his doubt was how he could both dispatch these soldiers already provided, and undertake the conduction of the other out of Ireland. I answered that when Sir James Fullerton came I made no doubt but you

would satisfy him how it should be undertaken. For satisfaction of the competitors, he careth not greatly for the satisfaction of Sir Robert Steward, but refers all that to your determination. He was a little troubled with the examination of Strange, but for that I told him he need not trouble himself until your coming, which would be time enough for direction in that matter. For Sir Ralph Winwood* I moved him, and was well pleased with the alteration. He demanded whether you would not send the like dispatch to Spain, to the Ambassador there. I showed him that was your intention, and the memorial that showed you had so done. Thus, having discharged all that my evil memory serveth me with, if any thing be omitted, pardon the imperfection, and I will ever rest

Your Lordship's most affectionately to be
commanded,

E. WORCESTER.

Windsor, July 23rd.

As you may, send with expedition the advertisement of the Venetian's business; for he hath asked many times; saying it could not be but that it was dispatched on Saturday night. And I pray you take notice of the addition to Sir Thomas Edmonds's letter in your next, for he told it me three or four times over that I should not forget it.

* Sir Ralph Winwood, Knight, at this time Ambassador in Ordinary to the States General, and afterwards Principal Secretary. This gentleman's papers, which were published in 1725, with the title of Winwood's Memorials, have furnished the later writers with a noble body of historical information, particularly concerning the affairs of England with Spain, and the Low Countries.

No. CXIII.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY. 1609.

YOUR Lordship's letter I received this day, being Tuesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, whereby I found great laziness in the posts. The King was very inquisitive all the morning what might be the cause, examining the hours and miles, concluding it could be no other but the post was sunk. As soon as I received them, I showed him your letter, wherewith he was well satisfied, saying there needed no dispatch. Not long after he would needs have me write concerning the examination of Strange, that you might be thoroughly resolved by his learned council of the state of that cause against your coming to Salisbury. His desire, as you know, is that he might be proceeded with not substantially, mentioning his priesthood, or jesuitical profession, but finding by his confession main points of treason to be his declared opinion. Besides, his fleeing from a direct answer to the interrogatory argueth his treasonable heart. For example, at the first examination before their Lordships he confessed, the King being excommunicated by the Pope, that it was lawful, or at least a happiness, for any that could light upon him, to kill him. Being put from that by the grossness of his argument, he said it was the common opinion, but he would not be the doer of it. Now, being urged to declare his opinion, he believes as the Church doth, but being demanded what the Church doth hold in

that point, he doth not remember ; which forcibly must needs be concluded that he thinks the Church holdeth so, and he is of the same mind, which no jury in the world will doubt to avow him a traitor. This proceeding of the Jesuit he merrily alludeth to Peter's thrice denial of Christ, for three times he hath refused directly to deliver his opinion, as bound in duty to his Sovereign. For the Venetian's cause he will make no judgment until he be advertised what success the confronting will produce ; I mean of the present and Dabscot.

Now I have done with the serious part of his command, I must acquaint you with our accidents here, lest, peradventure, the distance of place may bring to your ears diversity of rumours which often carrieth not the truth. Yesternight, about 10 or 11 o'clock, the King's stable fell on fire, by negligence of a candle set on a post, which fell into the litter, and burnt the stable. Twenty or thirty horses being in the stable they miscarried but four, and two of them burnt to death ; the other two unlike to recover, but not dead. If our coach horses had miscarried, which were in the same place, we had made a short progress. I waited on the King, as my duty was ; he lost a pad horse, I lost another ; he, one hunting horse, I lost another, all our saddles, both his and mine, and the Queen's coach harness. While this tragedy was acting, it was a world to hear the reports here. Some said it was a new powder treason ; an Englishman said a Scotchman was seen there with a link, and he fired the stable ; some other said it was a device

to set the stable on fire, to draw all the guard and court thither, that they might work some practice upon the King; but, God be thanked, neither King, Queen, or Prince, slept the worse, or ever waked until the morning in due time.

One word more touching yourself, and so I will end. You take exceptions to be called fool, and as it will be mentioned, not only so, but a parrot-monger, a monkey-monger, and twenty other names which (fearing the issue of future inconvenience or challenge) I will forbear to speak of any more; ever resting your Lordship's most affectionate friend, to be commanded,

E. WORCESTER.

Farnham, July 24th, at four in the Afternoon.

I pray your Lordship, let this letter be conveyed to my Lord Chamberlain, doubting false rumours may run far.

No. CXIV.

(Cecil Papers.)

THE EARL OF WORCESTER
TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY. 1609.

My Lord,

PRESENTLY upon receipt of your letter I acquainted his Majesty, who perused the same, and liketh of all your proceedings therein contained; only it is his express pleasure (for so he commandeth me to say) that in your dispatch to Sir Thomas Edmonds, you should direct him to say unto the Archduke that, seeing he refused his Majesty's book for fear of the Pope's displeasure, he caused

his Ambassador to deliver him a book printed in his own territories, which he assureth himself the Pope will not be offended at; willing him, withal, that in the same conference with the Archduke, he urged him to express what he thinks of it (three or four of the principal blasphemous points being by him delivered) whether it ought to be suffered in a Christian Commonwealth; and, to conclude, that his Majesty endureth the calumnation the better in that he is coupled with the Blessed Trinity, and that whosoever spareth not to blaspheme God will not fear to dishonour him with scandalous lies. If that fortune your dispatch be gone before these come unto you, his Majesty's pleasure is that you should send another presently after. Thus much he would have me presently to write, providing pen and ink in his own chamber for the more expedition. We are now setting sail for Basing, (the King another way) where I will expect your coming, in the meantime ever rest

Your Lordship's affectionately, to command,
E. WORCESTER.

Farnham, July 26th.

No. CXV.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. N. fol. 369.)

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

AFTER our very hearty commendations to your Lordship. It is so long since any general musters and survey hath been taken, and accompt given by certificate, according to the manner and use of

former times, of the armed forces of this realm, as we cannot but very much doubt that in this happy time of peace there hath been no less neglect, and decay of necessary provisions for war, than there is commonly in men an improvident forgetfulness of sickness so long as they find themselves in good health; which should be far otherwise in the wisdom of every State, because peace is best continued when there is ready and sufficient provision of war; which if it happen (as no State can promise itself a perpetuity, or long assurance of peace) it causeth less expense, less trouble, and less danger, when the means for it are provided before hand, than if they be to seek on the sudden. Which considerations, as they have moved his Majesty in his wisdom to require and command at this time order to be given by us for a general survey to be made and certified of the said force, and of the supply of all defects appertaining to them, throughout the realm, so the same direction and commandment of his Majesty is to be taken thankfully, and executed the more readily, in regard it is intended, and will be expedient, not only for the safety of the realm, but for the ease of every man's charge and trouble, which would be much more if it should be left to a sudden and unexpected necessity; which we speak not for any peril at this time approaching to the State (whereof, thanks be to God, there is no doubt to be conceived), but to prevent it, because there is no danger to be feared when good means are prepared to encounter it. Neither doth his Majesty require

more haste herein than may be convenient for the people; but, that it may be done the more seasonably, without too much hinderance, or interruption to men's needful labours, and other necessary occasions in the country, and, withal, be more perfectly and thoroughly performed when it is undertaken, it will suffice (so as it be well done) that it be done betwixt the harvest and seed time next coming.

His Majesty's pleasure therefore is that, according to the authority of your Lieutenancy of the county of Derby, you cause a general view to be taken of all the forces in that county, both horse and foot; and therein to observe that perfect notice be taken, and enrolment made, of all the numbers, trained and untrained; but especially that the trained bands may be made complete, both by supplying the room of such officers or other persons as are either dead, insufficient, or removed out of the county, since the musters of former times, with sufficient and apt men to be chosen in their places, as, also, by causing the defects of the armour, weapon, and furniture, to be sufficiently repaired and amended; and that the numbers of horse, which no doubt are much broken and decayed, may be, if not increased, as we wish them to be, yet filled up, and made as complete as at any time heretofore they have been, with all arms and furnitures to them and the horsemen appertaining.

From which duty and service if any person shall excuse themselves upon pretence of being servants to his Majesty, or to any nobleman or peer

of the realm, and thereby seek to avoid any charge of providing horse, arms, or furniture, according to their abilities, and as they shall be charged, your Lordship is to take express order that no such persons be exempted in that case, excepting only those that are known to be his Majesty's ordinary servants in Court, and menial or household servants unto noblemen; and that the others, that are but extraordinary, or retainers, be charged and rated at the musters, and other public services, as others of like ability; and shall present and send their said arms, furnitures, or horse (according as they have been, or shall now by you be, found meet to be charged) to be seen and viewed with the rest of the county. At which general view it shall be likewise expedient that such of the clergy as have been heretofore appointed to find arms, and others of them that are meet in like sort to be charged, may be ordered to cause the same to be shewed at these musters; and as for the Justices of Peace, we hope they will be so far from excusing or sparing themselves in sending their horses, furniture, and servants, to these musters, as they will rather of their own accord very readily perform it, for the furtherance of the service, and for the better example to be given unto others.

And, to the end the said musters may be taken with as little trouble and charge to the country as may be, it is thought meet that each several division be mustered apart; in such sort as the men may not be driven to travel far for their assembly, nor be longer continued in the service than shall

be very needful. And, nevertheless, because it hath been found heretofore, when the musters have been so divided, that great abuse hath been committed by some persons that having been unprovided of such arms and furnitures as they were charged with, have borrowed the same from some others of the county to serve for the present view, thereby to shift themselves from the charge of providing it, it shall be requisite, for prevention thereof, that the musters in the several divisions be appointed to be taken all upon one day, if conveniently it may be done; or, otherwise, that you take the best order you can for redress of the said abuse.

And where there hath been special order given, among such directions as have been in former times sent hence, that there should be a certain quantity of powder kept as a store in that county, with match, bullets, and other provisions for carriage, to be kept in readiness upon all occasions for service, which we cannot but think to be very much decayed and defective, we require your Lordship that due care be had, and order taken, for supplying of the said store, and keeping of the same serviceable, from time to time, as hath been formerly directed; and for levying the charge upon persons of sufficient ability in that county, either for the repairing of the decays, or supplying of so much as hath been spent, according as there shall be cause; as also that the said store may be layed up, and kept in the shire town, or such town as you shall think meetest for the safe keeping of

it, and not in any such place as may be easily subject to danger, or surprise of any evil disposed persons. And, lastly, that all other directions meet to be continued for the well-ordering of the force, or that do otherwise necessarily concern the strength of the country, be perused, considered of, and duly observed.

Of these things we pray your Lordship to have special regard ; and not to fail to return a perfect and orderly certificate unto us by the last of November next, as well of the view and muster, both of horse and foot, that your Lordship shall cause to be taken, and of the defects in every kind, as also of the supplies made, or to be made, of the said defects, and of all other your proceedings and performance in all points appertaining to this service. And so we bid your Lordship heartily farewell.

Your Lordship's very loving friends,

R. CANT.*	H. NORTHAMPTON.
T. ELLESMERE, Canc.	E. WORCESTER.
T. SUFFOLK.†	EXETER.‡
R. SALISBURY.	J. STANHOPE.
J. HERBERT.§	E. WOTTON.
JUL. CÆSAR.¶	THOMAS PARRY.**

From the Court 'at Greenwich, July 31, 1609..

*To our very good Lord, the Earl of Shrewsbury,
his Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of
Derby.*

* Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, a younger son of John Bancroft, of Farnworth, in Lancashire, Gent., by Mary, daughter of John Curwyn. This Prelate's true professional character hath, by a rare chance, been fairly transmitted

No. CXVI.

(Howard Papers.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWN
TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Right honourable, my special good Lord,
 THIS bearer hath delivered me your Honour's
 honourable kind letter. It grieves me that my
 fortunes are so mean, that instead of services
 worthy so great a man's favour, I must be driven

to us by the party writers who followed him : The Churchmen, and among them Lord Clarendon, extol him as a pattern of orthodoxy ; the Puritans, seemingly with equal justice, tax him with unreasonable preciseness and severity. He was born at Farnworth, in September, 1544, and educated in Jesus College, Cambridge, whence his uncle, Hugh Curwyn, then Archbishop of Dublin, removed him, when a very young man, to a Prebend in that cathedral ; but Curwyn being soon after translated to Oxford, Bancroft returned to England, and became Chaplain to Cox, Bishop of Ely, who gave him some preferment in the vicinity of Cambridge, where he resumed his studies. About the year 1585 we find him under the patronage of Sir Christopher Hatton, through whose interest he obtained Prebends in the churches of Durham and Westminster, and a Canonry of Christchurch in Canterbury : in 1597 he was consecrated Bishop of London ; in 1604 succeeded Whitgift in the Primacy ; and was soon after elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He died of the stone, November 2, 1610, and was buried at Lambeth.

† Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain ; eldest son, by a second marriage, of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. He succeeded Salisbury in the place of Lord High Treasurer, which he held till 1616, when, having been accused in the Star-chamber of certain breaches of trust in the administration of his office, he was removed, and fined £30,000 for offences which were proved rather against his Countess than himself. The truth perhaps is, that James hoped to appease the popular clamour for the blood of Somerset by the unjust sacrifice of that favourite's highest connexions, and therefore began with his father-in-law, the Treasurer ; and this conjecture is the more probable, as the fine was afterwards mitigated to a very small

to express my thankfulness in words only, and yet cannot tell to find terms significant to set out the true faith of my heart. I beseech you, and my honourable Lady, to conceive as great a desire in

sum, and the Earl regained a considerable degree of the royal favour. He died May 28, 1626.

‡ Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, and Knight of the Garter; eldest son of the great Lord Burghley. He died February 7, 1621-2.

§ John Herbert, son of Sir Matthew Herbert, of Swansen, in Glamorganshire, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage. He descended from Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, in Pembroke-shire, a natural son of the first Earl of Pembroke, and owed his introduction at Court, where he was first appointed a Master of the Requests, to his indirect consanguinity with that nobleman's family. In 1598 he was sent with Sir Robert Cecil on an embassy to Henry IV. of France, and in the following year was employed to treat with the King of Denmark's Commissioners at Embden; he was also a Minister at the treaty of Boulogne in 1600, in the commission for which he is styled "*secundus Secretarius*," and upon this occasion was sworn of the Privy Council. James continued him in those important capacities, but he was esteemed in both reigns rather for his faithful and laborious services in the drudgery of the Secretaryship, than for any extensive political knowledge. He died at his house in Cardiff, July 9, 1617, and was buried in the church of St. John, in that town, on the 23rd of September following, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of William Morgan, of Pennerlawth, in Monmouthshire, one daughter, his sole heir, who married Sir William Dodington, of Breamer, in Hampshire.

|| Edward Lord Wotton, eldest son of Thomas Wotton, of Bocton, or Boughton, Malherb, in Kent, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Rudston, of Boughton Monchensey, in the same county. This gentleman, whose family produced so many statesmen, had served the late Queen in two embassies to Portugal and Scotland, and was created Baron Wotton, of Merley, in Kent, by James, May 13, 1603. He was afterwards appointed Lord Lieutenant of that county; Comptroller, and at last, Treasurer, of the Household; and died in 1628. Lord Wotton married, first, Hester, daughter and heir to Sir William Pickering, of Oswaldkirke, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who brought him three sons, and two daughters: Thu-

me to serve you both in humbleness and sincerity as you may wish to be in the honestest man that lives. That which was the postscript of your Honour's shall frame the beginning of mine, because it alone requireth most answer. I am fami-

mas, who succeeded to the Barony, and died in 1630; Pickering, who died in Spain; and Paulinus, left no issue; Philippa, married to Edward, son and heir to Sir Nicholas Bacon; and Alicia. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Philip, third Lord Wharton.

¶ Sir Julius Cæsar, an eminent civilian. This gentleman was the eldest son of Cæsar Dalmarius, a Venetian, and physician to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth. Chauncy, in his History of Hertfordshire, tells us that the surname Cæsar was given to him by Elizabeth, in consideration of his great learning. Be this as it may, it appears by the last Visitation of Huntingdonshire, that Sir Julius's heir in a manner resumed the ancient family name, and was called Sir Charles Adelmare, alias Cæsar, which mode was used by his posterity, which settled in that county, while the issue of Sir John, the fifth son, which remained in Hertfordshire, continued the surname of Cæsar. Chauncy, by the way, erroneously states Sir John to have been the eldest. Sir Julius Cæsar was born about the year 1558, and educated at Magdalen College, in Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1575, and in 1583 obtained letters testimonial, recognizing that of Doctor of Laws, which had been lately conferred on him by the University of Paris. He went soon after to exercise his profession in London, and towards the end of the late reign, was appointed a Master of the Requests, and a Judge of the Admiralty Court. He was one of the first Knights made by James, who removed him to the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1607 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1610 was named to succeed to the Mastership of the Rolls, which came into his possession four years afterwards, and which he held till his death, in spite of the favourite Buckingham, who offered him a Barony as the price of his resignation. He was at last promoted to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and dying at the Rolls. April 16, 1636, was buried in the chancel at Great St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate Street, having been thrice married; first, to Dorcas, daughter of Sir Richard Martyn, an Alderman of London, by whom he had issue, four sons and a daughter: Charles, and Julius, who died unmarried; Sir

liarly acquainted with Sir Thomas Harewell, whom I left in the Low Countries, and whether he be, or will be, returned into England before I leave England, I cannot tell. I can promise myself no assurance of my power with him ; but what my uttermost endeavour can effect in that business your Honour shall have, nay hath, authority to command me, and, if I prevail, shall be proud to be so employed.

I humbly thank your Honour for vouchsafing me the reading of Sir Thomas Edmonds's letter,

Charles, who succeeded to his father's estate, and office of Master of the Rolls ; Richard ; and Dorcas. By his second wife, Alice, daughter of Christopher Grant, of Manchester, and widow of John Dent, merchant of London, he had Sir John Cæsar, before mentioned ; Thomas, a Doctor in Divinity ; and Robert, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery. His third wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Wodehouse, of Waxham, in Norfolk, and widow of William Hungate, of East Bradenham, in that county, survived him, but had no children. The pamphleteers of this and the following reign incline to spare this gentleman's character from their general censure of James's ministers. In private life he was distinguished by the most unbounded liberality ; perhaps the greatest fault in his public conduct was too forward an industry in contriving means to supply that Prince's absurd profusion.

** Sir Thomas Parry, or Ap-Harry, alias Vaughan, of Hamsted Marshal, in Berkshire, eldest son of Sir Thomas Parry, Comptroller of the Household, and Master of the Wards in the preceding reign, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Reed, of Borestall, in Buckinghamshire. Winwood's Memorials inform us, that he was appointed Ambassador Resident at the Court of France in 1601, much against his inclination, and I find in one of the unpublished Howard Papers that he succeeded Sir John Fortescue as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in December 1607, and was then sworn of the Privy Council. He married Dorothy, daughter of ——— Brooke, of Bristol, and a Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth : whether he left issue by this lady is unknown, for the pedigree of his family in the College of Arms ends with his own name.

which I return herein enclosed. I have a letter of the 27th from London, but my advertiser forgot to mention the arrival of the German Ambassador. I had also letters out of the Low Countries, of the 23rd of September, which speak of the being of the Archduke. Commissioners are at the Hague; and Sir Thomas Edmonds judgeth aright that the point of limits, and the matter of opening the river of Antwerp, will prove matters hardly to be compounded, if the States, through the corruption inherent to a popular state, do remain constant in their resolution, which I do somewhat fear. And now of late a matter of greater difficulty than these is fallen out; for the Archduke in the procuration given to these Commissaries which he sent, hath trespassed against the freedom granted them of a free state by the treaty; for therein he intituleth himself Earl of Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, &c. Our States stormed; refused to enter into communication; their deputies excused it, and said that it was an error in him that wrote the commission, but that they hoped that within seven or eight days that commission should be reformed. It is said of certain that but for the opening of the river of Antwerp, the King of Spain would never have yielded so far as he hath done; and if those of Zealand do open the river, they will be undone; and yet, as I said before, I doubt of their constancy for their own good.

The town of Embden, as Sir Edward Conway writes unto me from the Briel, by a letter of the 20th of September, have, with assistance of some

of the States' soldiers issued out of the town, and thinking to have taken the Earl of Embden, they besieged a certain place, and took it, and had in it divers of the Count's councillors and household servants; spoiled the castle; burned the records; and did many, yea all, outrages. What effects this and Cleves may produce, short time will be the judge of. For that of Cleves it seems there is some three months' respite; for Embden, our King questionless will be angry, because the Earl is his kinsman; yet the States in policy must not suffer that town to come into the absolute power of the Earl, because he hath shewed himself to be of the Spanish faction, and what medium there will be to give satisfaction with security on both sides I cannot imagine. Your Honour hath now all that little which I have understood; I will therefore end, with my most humble prayers for yourself, your most honourable Lady, and all yours.

Your Honour's most true and humble servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

Snelston, Oct. 9th, 1609.

*To the right honourable my most singular good
Lord, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Knight of the
Garter, and of his Majesty's most honourable
Privy Council, at Sheffield.*

No. CXVII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 583.)

ALDERMAN SLACK TO THE LADY BOWES.

Right worshipful,

I UNDERSTAND that one Ralph Cleaton is curate of the chapel at Buxton; his wages are, out of his neighbours' benevolence, about £5 yearly. Sir

Charles Cavendish had the tithes there this last year, either of his own right or my Lord's, as the inhabitants say. The minister aforementioned differeth little from those of the worst sort, and hath dipt his finger both in manslaughter and perjury, &c. The placing or displacing of the curate there resteth in Mr. Walker, Commissary of Bakewell, of which Church Buxton is a Chapel of Ease.

I humbly thank your Worship for your letters to the Justices at the Sessions; for Sir Peter Fretchwell, together with Mr. Bainbrig, were very earnest against the bad vicar of Hope; and likewise Sir Jermain Pool, and all the bench, saving Justice Bentley,* who used some vain on his behalf, and affirmed that my Lady Bowes had been disproved before my Lord of Shrewsbury in reports touching the Vicar of Hope; but such answer was made thereto as his mouth was stopped. Yet the latter day, when all the Justices but himself and one other were risen, he would have had the said Vicar licensed to sell ale in his Vicarage, although the whole bench had commanded the contrary; whereof Sir Jermain Poole being advertised, returned to the bench (contradicting his speech) who, with Mr. Bainbrig, made their war-

* Of the ancient family of Bentley, of Northwick, in Cheshire. He was knighted at Whitehall, July 23, 1603, and appears to have been on terms of much intimacy with Earl Gilbert, several of his letters to whom, written in a lively and facetious style, not common at that time, may be found in Vols. M. and N. of the Talbot MSS. The remarkable information which this letter affords of the wretched manners of the country clergy at that time induced me to give it a place in this collection.

rant to bring before them, him, or any other person that shall, for him, or in his vicarage, brew, or sell ale, &c. He is not to be punished by the Justices for the multitude of his women, until the bastards whereof he is the reputed father, be brought in. I am the more bold to write so long of this sorry matter, in respect you may take so much better knowledge of Sir John Bentley, and his partiality in so vile a cause; and esteem and judge of him according to your wisdom and good discretion. Thus humbly craving pardon, I commit your good worship to the everlasting Lord, who ever keep you.

Your Ladyship's humble poor tenant, at
commandment,

Oct. 12th, 1609.

AD. SLACK.

*To the right worshipful my good Lady, the
Lady Bowes of Walton, give this.*

No. CXVIII.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. M. fol. 588.)

SIR CHARLES CAVENDISH TO HENRY BUTLER.

Good Henry Butler,

I CANNOT blame you to be greatly grieved at this case, knowing how much she values you for your trust and love to her; but my Lord putteth me in good hope that her abode there will not be long, and that shortly she shall have the liberty of friends and servants to come unto her. She is appointed the Queen's lodgings, and hath three or four fair rooms to walk in. God send her well out of them, as I hope in God she shall. Commend me to Mr.

Wingfield, and be you both of good cheer, for I understand she had not gone thither if she had answered the Lords; so for that contempt she suffereth.* So I bid you hearty farewell.

Your very loving friend,

CHARLES CAVENDISH.

Welbeck, June 19th, 1611.

To my good friend Henry Butler, give this.

No. CXIX.

(Talbot Papers, Vol. O. fol. 153.)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO HENRY BUTLER.

Henry Butler,

I RECEIVED your letter by William, footman, and do assure myself that you will get all the money in that you can possibly, and let it all be here, God permitting, by the 14th or 15th of the next month, July; for, as I wrote before, the estate is to be either forfeited or redeemed on the 16th of July next, I protest to you on my faith. For my wife, as I wrote to you in the postscript of my second letter, so I assure you it is the worst of her estate. God grant her health and patience for a time, and then it will well pass over, with God's help, as many greater things have done. So, in great

* This letter and the next relate to the imprisonment of the Countess of Shrewsbury in the Tower for conniving at the marriage, and subsequent flight of the Lady Arabella Stuart. She declared, at her examination before the Council, that she would answer nothing in private, but was ready to submit to a public trial, if she had offended against the law. After two years' confinement, she was dismissed without any further proceeding.

haste, with commendations to Wingfield, I bid you farewell.

Your Master,
GILB. SHREWSBURY.

At Whitehall, June 25th, 1611.

To my servant, Henry Butler, at Sheffield.

Good brother, read this letter and then
seal it and send it. G. S.

The King hath granted six of my Lord's servants to repair to her at all convenient time, and Mrs. Anne to attend her continually there. Mr. Conyers is in Fox's place; belike he had not his health there. The six be Mr. Booth, Mr. Coke, Mr. Hercy, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Nevil, Mr. Fox. The Lords that signed this warrant be my Lord Treasurer, my Lord Privy Seal, my Lord Chamberlain, my Lord of Worcester, my Lord Fenton, my Lord Knowles. I hope this good beginning will have a speedy good end, which God grant.

CHARLES CAVENDISH.

June 28th, 1611.

No. CXX.

(Howard Papers.)

SIR CHARLES CAVENDISH
TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

Madam,

I UNDERSTAND you have been lately ill, and therefore I will not trouble you with long letters, but make some notes that may lie by you, and at your pleasure you may peruse them, and find them readily. Health is above all worldly things, and

your health more than all the world to me ; therefore I pray you look to it.

At your Ladyship's commandment,

CHARLES CAVENDISH.

Welbeck, April 17th, 1614.

*To the right honourable the Countess of
Shrewsbury.*

Madam, so may my verses pleasing be,
So may you laugh at them, and not at me,
A something to you I would gladly say,
But how to do it cannot find the way.
I would avoid the common trodden ways
To ladies used, which be or love or praise ;
As for the first, that little wit I have
Is not yet grown so near unto the grave,
But that I can by that dim fading light
Perceive of what, and unto whom, I write.
Let such as in a hopeless witless rage
Can sigh a quire, and read it to a page,
Such as can make ten sonnets ere they rest,
When each is but a great blot at the best ;
Such as can backs of books and windows fill,
With their too furious diamond and quill ;
Such as are well resolved to end their days
With a loud laughter, blown beyond the seas ;
Who are so mortified that they can live
Contemn'd of all the world, and yet forgive ;
Write love to you—I would not willingly
Be pointed at in every company,
As was the little tailor that till death,
Was hot in love with Queen Elizabeth.
And, for the last, in all my idle days,
I never yet did living woman praise
In verse or prose ; and when I do begin,
I'll pick some woman out as full of sin
As you are full of virtue ; with a soul
As black as yours is white ; a face as foul

As yours is beautiful ; for it shall be
Out of the rules of phisiognomy,
So far that I do fear I must displace
The art a little to let in her face.
It shall at least four faces be below
The devil's, and her parched corpse shall show,
In her loose skin, as if a spirit she were,
Kept in a bag by some great conjurer.
Her breath shall be as horrible and wild
As every word you speak is sweet and mild ;
It shall be such a one as cannot be
Cover'd with any art or policy ;
But, let her take all powders, fumes, and drink,
She shall make nothing but a dearer stink.
She shall have such a foot, and such a nose,
As will not stand in anything but prose.
If I bestow my praises upon such
'Tis charity, and I shall merit much.
My praise will come to her like a full bowl
Bestow'd, at most need, on a thirsty soul ;
Where if I sing your praises in my rhyme,
I lose my ink, my paper, and my time ;
Add nothing to your overflowing store,
And tell you nought but what you knew before.
Nor do the worthy-minded (which I swear,
Madam, I think you are) endure to hear
Their own perfections into question brought,
But stop their ears at them ; for if I thought
You took a pride to have your virtues known,
Pardon me, Madam, I should think them none.
To what a length is this strange letter grown
In seeking of a subject, yet finds none.
But if your brave thoughts (which I must respect
Above your glorious titles) do accept
These few ill-scatter'd lines, I shall ere long
Dress up your virtues new, in a new song.
Yet far from all base praise or flattery ;
Although I know whate'er my verses be,
They will like the most servile flattery show,
If I write truth, and make the subject you.

No. CXXI.

(Howard Papers.)

LORD ROOS TO THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.

My very good Lord,

THE twentieth of December I departed from Lisbon, and arrived at Elvas, the last town of Portugal, upon Christmas eve, *stilo novo*, where I rested Christmas Day. All the way through Portugal I was defrayed by order of the Vice-King, and met half a mile before I came to each city by the chiefest Magistrates; and indeed there was a great respect and honor done to me, and all my company. Upon St. Stephen's day I came to Badajoz, the first town of Castile, two leagues distant from Elvas. Half a league before I entered into the town there met me the chief Magistrates of the city, accompanied with a great number of Cavaliers, who bid me welcome into Castile, offering unto me all the respect and courtesy that could be afforded me in that place. They accompanied me to my lodging, which was a fair house, very nobly furnished; and there came unto me two Aposentadores, and two Alguasiles, sent down by the King to take order for my lodging, and all things else which I should need upon the way, until I came to Madrid, but all upon my own charge, which hath been a huge matter. Through all the towns that I passed until my arrival here I was met by the Magistrates of each city, as I told your Lordship before.

At Toledo Mr. Cottington * met me, and there I received his Majesty's letters, dated the 26th of November. When I came within half a league of Madrid, the Conde of Salizar met me, with three coaches, being accompanied with divers other persons of quality, and brought me through the town of Madrid to my house, which is very richly furnished, and I am wholly defrayed by the King. The next day the French Ambassador did visit me : at night in the evening came Juan da Cerica, the chief Secretary, to visit me ; the next day in the morning came to visit me Don Pedro de Zuniga, who was Ambassador in England. In the afternoon came the Duke of Lerma, the Duke of Infantado, the Duke of Osceda, and divers other great persons. The same night came the King's Secretary de Camara to visit me. The next day was my day of audience : Between eleven and twelve o'clock, before dinner, came the Marquis of Mirabell, one of the King's Major-Domos, accompanied with divers other persons of good quality, to fetch me to the palace ; and, after I had alighted within the palace gate, I went directly up the stairs, and after I had passed the terrace, and some three or four other rooms, I came into the chamber where the King was. I made my reverences unto him, and the

* Francis Cottington, who had been employed by James at the Court of Madrid, whither he attended Prince Charles in his visit to the Infanta in 1622, and was then knighted. He afterwards, by several intermediate steps, rose to the dignity of a Baron, and the office of Lord Treasurer ; and died in 1650, at Valladolid, to which city he had not long before retired from the exiled Court of Charles II.

King did put off his hat ; and when I came near him he instantly bade me put on mine ; and then I saluted him in the King my master's name, and gave him the *Para Bein* of the alliance made between him and the French King, to which he gave me very good answers, according to the grave and formal manner of the Kings of Spain, which is short, and after one manner. After that I delivered him his Majesty's letters, which he took in a grave fashion, but did not open it in my presence, for so it is the custom of this King. After that, I saluted his Majesty in the Queen's name, to which he answered me in the same manner as he did when I spake of the King. Then I delivered her Majesty's letters unto him, which he took in the same manner as he did the King's ; after that I saluted him in the name of the Prince, which he took marvellous well. After that, he asked me of the King's Majesty's health, the Queen's, and the Prince's, to which I gave him such answers as were both true and fitting. Then I took my leave, and told the King that for the present I would not trouble him any further, although I had other matters of greater consequence to speak to him of, which were given me in charge by the King my master ; and therefore I besought him that he would appoint me some other time when I might have a free audience, to deliver that unto him which my Sovereign had commanded me. To which he answered me that he would very willingly and with much contentment appoint me a time of hearing ; and that I should see that he esteemed

the King of England, his brother, more than all the Princes else. After this I present those gentlemen who did accompany me in this his Majesty's service; and there did to the number of thirty kiss his hands. The room where his Majesty was was not very great. It was hung with arras. There stood a black velvet bed in the room, in sign that he was a widower. Himself stood with his back to a square table; being with his cloak and sword on; being clothed all in black, without any jewel, but like a mourner. The Duke of Lerma stood on the right hand of him, as also the Duke of Infantado, the Duke of Osceda, and divers other grandees and persons of quality.

Then I did instantly go to another quarter of the house to visit the Prince, whom I saluted in the name of the King my master, the Queen; and the Prince; to which he answered me in a grave sort and courteous manner, just as his father did, without changing his countenance, or moving his body, no more than if he had been a statue. He stood with his back against a table, just as his father did. He was apparelled in green, with a black cloak, with a velvet cap, and a heron's top-feather. He had his sword on, and an indifferent good chain and hatband of diamonds, but not very rich. The Duke of Lerma and the Duke of Osceda were with him. The chamber was almost as big as that which the King was in, hung with indifferent good arras.

Then I went into another quarter of the house to visit the daughter of France, the Prince's wife; whom I did salute in his Majesty's name, the Queen;

and the Prince's, which she did seem to take very kindly, and answered me very courteously, and asked me divers questions concerning their healths, and such like ordinary questions, to which I answered as became me. I made all the gentlemen that were with me to kiss her hands. After that I took my leave. The Duke of Lerma was there present, as also the Duke of Osceda, and the French Ambassador; there were also divers ladies in the room, which stood against the wall. Don Enigo de Cardines, which was Leadger Ambassador in France, brought me down the stairs; and then was I brought home by the Marquis of Mirabell in the same fashion as I went to the palace. So God keep your Lordship.

Your Lordship's servant,

WILLIAM ROOS.*

Madrid, Jan. 22nd, 1616.

My Lord of Arundel.

No. CXXII.

(Howard Papers.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO THE
EARL OF ARUNDEL.

My very good Lord,

THE former part of your letter, which by this bearer, my son, I lately received, did presently remember me of that old saying, *omnia perinde sunt atque accipiuntur*; otherwise I must needs confess that the mean entertainment your Lordship

* William Cecil, only son of William, second Earl of Exeter, of that family. He inherited the Barony of Roos from his mother, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland, and died at Naples, with strong suspicion of poison, June 27th, 1618. See more of him in the *Peerages*.

had at his Majesty's being in these parts had been nothing answerable to your thankful acceptance thereof; whereunto it may be your Lordship, out of your honourable accustomed disposition, was pleased to add that sentence of an ancient learned father, *si voluptas prompta est, secundum id quod habet accepta est, non secundum id quod non habet*; for, as another of them saith, *Deus pensat affectum non effectum*. Indeed, noble Earl, you were as heartily welcome as any where in all your life.

But to come to the other particular of your Lordship's said letters, which concerneth my said son;* as I cannot but acknowledge the commendation you vouchsafe him to minister great comfort unto his parents, so can we not choose but earnestly wish, and daily pray, that God may remove the great obstacle which disgraceth all the rest. Our Lord, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, will, I trust, in his good time reform that amiss in him, and conform his conscience to his conversation; without which reformation and conformity, in point of religion I mean, all the rest is nought worth—*teste Paulo —Quicquid non est ex fide peccatum est—for (teste Petro) fide purificantur corde*. The while, my good Lord, though I fear the worse, yet shall I hope the better by that sentence of Solomon, which may go for a proverb, *omnia tempus habent*; whereunto that diverbe of another famous author may be added, *veritas temporis filia*. He is contented, I perceive, to read

* Sir Toby Matthew.

some of our books, which I trust also he will weigh in the scales of the sanctuary (*viz.* without partiality), whereby he may become a more religious servant to God, a more orderly subject to the King's Majesty, a more obedient son to his father's direction, and a more acceptable companion to all true Protestors; to all which effects and purposes I most seriously intreat your Lordship by your judicious advice to persuade him, yea, to press him, which I am verily resolved may further avail and prevail with him than conference with many, or any other whatsoever; such do I know his dependance to be both on your favour and your judgment. In regard whereof I presume to move, yea, and solicit your Lordship so to continue your honourable, albeit undeserved, kindness unto him, that his most excellent Majesty be not otherwise drawn to conceive more hardly of him than I trust he will deserve; assuring myself, and your Lordship withal, that, howsoever he may be deceived by Popish opinion, yet shall he never deserve so much as the conceit, much less the suspicion or aspersion, of an undutiful and unfaithful subject. Thus, hoping your Lordship will commit these lines to Vulcan or Neptune, or at least wise reserve them *tibi soli*, I most entirely betake your good Lordship, and your most worthy Countess, to the protection of the Almighty.

Your Lordship's most assured and beholden,

TOBIAS YORK.

At Cawood Castle, April 27th, 1618.

*To the right honourable my very good Lord the
Earl of Arundel, one of the Lords of his
Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.*

No. CXIII.

(Howard Papers.)

PHILIP MAINWARING TO THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.

Right honourable,

MAY it please your Lordship. The Prince's birthday hath been solemnized here by those few Marquesses and Lords which found themselves here, and, to supply the want of the lords, knights and squires were admitted to a consultation, wherein it was resolved that such a number should meet at Gamiges, and bring every man his dish of meat. It was left to their own choices what to bring; some strove to be substantial, some curious, and some extravagant. Sir George Goring's invention bore away the bell; and that was four huge brawny pigs, piping hot, bitted and harnessed with ropes of sausages, all tied to a monstrous bag-pudding. The King takes no more notice of the blazing star than he hath always done of the day-star, nor will acknowledge it for any other.

Colonel Cecil was yesterday with the King about Luke Hatton's bill, for the cutting of it quite away from the rest of the business; but I hear the King hath referred it to his Judges, either to allow or disallow of it. This morning the King knighted the new Governor of Virginia, Sir Edward Yardly, who, upon a long discourse with the King, doth prove very understanding. Amongst many other things, he told the King that the people of that country do believe the resurrection of the body; and that when the body dies, the soul goes into certain fair pleasant fields, there to solace itself until the end

of the world, and then the soul is to return to the body again, and they shall live both together happily and perpetually. Hereupon the King inferred that the gospel must have been heretofore known in that country, though it be lost, and this fragment only remains.

Sir Lewis Stewkley plies the back stairs close; it is thought he will declare himself ere long. Sir Albertus Moreton hath been here a day or two, and I constantly remain here,

Your Lordship's humble servant,

PHILIP MAINWARING.*

Newmarket, Nov. 22nd. 1618.

*To the right honourable the Earl of Arundel,
my especial good Lord, these.*

* This gentleman was the seventh son of Sir Randal Mainwaring, of Over Peover in Cheshire, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawseworth in the same county. He was appointed, in the next reign, Secretary to the Earl of Strafford in Ireland, and died in London, unmarried, Aug. 2, 1661. See more of him in the *Baronetages*.

P A P E R S
STILL REMAINING UNPUBLISHED
IN THE
TALBOT COLLECTION
AT THE HERALDS' COLLEGE,
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INSERT IN THIS WORK.

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